CLEAVE'S WEEKLY POLICE GAZETTE

Liberty with danger is to be preferred to Slavery with Security.—Sallust. TRUTH KNOWLEDGE IS POWER. JUSTICE. *A well-instructed people alone can be a free people.*—Madison.

Vol. III.—No. 32. LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1836. **Price Twopence.**

HEREDITARY LEGISLATION.

AT WATSON'S CHEAP AND USEFUL PUBLICATION WAREHOUSE, 18, Commercial-place, City road, Finsbury, near the Bunhill-fields Burial-ground—neatly printed in foolscap 8vo., the following works:—

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THE DOG DAYS,

OR SYMPTOMS OF HYDROPHOBIA AMONG THE LORDS.

O Connell. My dear Bull, here's ocular demonstration that the brutes are bordering upon *rabidness*—see how they are beginning to foam at the mouth! Och, murder! only see the waste paper they are making. The case is getting an extreme one, and we must knock 'em on the head to prevent 'em doing further mischief. 'Tis a pity they were not *muzzled* before July came in.

John Bull. Nay, nay, let 'em be a bit; when they have done all the mischief they can, they may, perhaps, *turn upon each other.*

PUZZLED WHICH TO CHOOSE,

OR BEGGARLY CANDIDATES FOR THE CROWN OF ENGLAND.

Victoria has lovers so many that she
Scarce knows upon which to decide;
They all speak sincerely, and promise to be
So worthy of such a rich bride.
Of the high-blooded beggars, whoe'er she'll prefer,
Though the best is not over enticing,
Be he German or Dutch, a Von or a Herr,
John Bull will pay dear for the splicing.

HATTON GARDEN.

Tithe Question.—On Tuesday this office was crowded to excess by the inhabitant householders of St. Andrews, Holborn, who were summoned before Messrs. Laing and Rogers, by the Rev. Gilbert Beresford, Clerk, Rector of that parish, for having refused to pay the tithe and ancient composition rates and dues for tithe, due from them to the complainant, contrary to the statute. The persons summoned contended that although tithes had been paid to the rector for upwards of 100 years, the payments were not uniform nor general.—The solicitor for the rector argued that the defendants' predecessors had paid the rate, and that the houses and names of parties who had paid for 100 years past were down in the rectory books.—Mr. Laing. It is a pity that the rector did not put all those who refused to pay into the Exchequer.—Mr. Laing and Mr. Rogers then made the orders for 10s. per year since 1829, but the defendants declared their intention to resist it.

MARYLEBONE.

Mr. Henry Bartlett, a respectable master carpenter, residing at No. 6, Exmouth-street, Spafields, was placed at the bar, charged with having robbed Mrs. Charlotte Edgson, wife of Mr. Thos. Edgson, landlord of the Wheatsheaf Tavern, Upper Marylebone-street, of 18s. 6d., under the following extraordinary circumstances:—Mr. Edgson deposed, that on the previous afternoon his wife left home for a walk, accompanied by two of her children, and expressed her intention of returning shortly; some hours having elapsed, he (Mr. Edgson) became alarmed at her long absence, and waited in the most anxious expectation until half-past ten at night, when she was brought into the house, and he then found that she had been to the Eagle Tavern, in the City-road.—Mr. Rawlinson. I'm now going to put a question to you which may be unpleasant—was your wife sober?—Mr. Edgson. She was, I must confess, rather the worse for liquor.—Mr. Rawlinson. Were the children brought home with her?—Mr. Edgson. No, they were brought in afterwards, and the coachman demanded 7s., but I paid him no more than 4s.—Police-constable 62, D, said that on the previous night he saw a great crowd round the hackney-coach, which stopped in Great Marylebone-street, and heard a woman cry "murder" several times; he went to the spot and found the prisoner, who had fast hold of Mrs. Edgson's hands, and was sitting in her lap. He (witness) questioned the female as to who he was, when she replied that he was quite a stranger, and had ill-used her in the coach.—Mr. Rawlinson. Was the woman drunk?—Witness. She was.—Mr. Rawlinson. Who took the children home?—Witness. A brother constable.—Mr. Rawlinson. Was Mrs. Edgson drunk?—Witness. She was.—149 D, deposed that when he arrived at the spot he saw the prisoner on the lap of Mrs. Edgson, whom he was holding forcibly down. He (witness) asked him what business he had in the coach, when he became very abusive, and Mrs. Edgson directly said, "I've lost my purse." She was then asked if the prisoner had stolen it, when she said "No;" and that the person who had it was a man in his shirt sleeves at the Eagle Tavern.—Mr. Rawlinson. (To the prisoner.) What have you to say to this?—Prisoner. I was at the Eagle Tavern on Monday evening, when the landlady told me that there was a lady in the grounds there very sick and ill. She (the landlady) fetched her into the house, and I was requested to go home with her. I assisted her into the coach, and rode with her and the children to Marylebone-street.—Mr. Rawlinson. (To Mr. Edgson.) It is a most unfortunate thing for you that your wife seems given to drinking, but surely you don't mean to go on any further after what has been stated; she herself admits that she lost her money at the Eagle.—Mr. Edgson. I beg to state, Sir, that she is, generally speaking, a very sober and discreet woman, and I am quite convinced, that if she took any thing at the Eagle, something of a noxious and deleterious nature must have been administered to her. I never saw her at all inebriated before.—Mr. Rawlinson. (To the prisoner.) From all that I have heard, there can be no reason for detaining you, and you are therefore discharged.—Prisoner. But what am I to do, Sir? I have been locked up for some time, and of course I have some means of redress.—Mr. Rawlinson. I shall give you no advice. You can seek your remedy as you may think proper.—The prisoner expressed his intention of bringing an action against the parties by whom he had been locked up.

LAMBETH STREET.

Mr. Joseph Whittle, the clerk of Spitalfields-market, applied to know how he was to proceed to obtain a thorough investigation into the cause of the death of a young man, who it was reported and believed had perished for want of the common necessaries of life, and through the negligence of some of the parish officers of Whitechapel.—Mr. Whittle stated that the young man, whose name was Dowling, was the son of a once opulent tradesman, but from a series of mifortunes, and it might be a good deal of indiscretion, he became reduced to so wretched and low an ebb as to be obliged to take up his residence at one of those filthy hovels denominated "common lodging-houses," in George-yard, Whitechapel, where he died. Previous to his death, however, as he (Mr. Whittle) understood, an application had been made to the parish officers for medical and other relief, but no notice appeared to be paid to them, and he (Mr. Whittle) had very little doubt it could be shown by the testimony of witnesses that the unfortunate man died from want of the necessaries of life. He therefore wished to know if the magistrates would institute a proper inquiry into the case, or, if not, that they would direct him how he could obtain such an investigation as, in his opinion, its importance demanded.—The magistrates were of opinion that they had no jurisdiction in the matter, but told the applicant there were two modes by which he could proceed. The first was by calling on Mr. Baker, the coroner, who they felt assured would attend to the case; and the second was by indicting the parish officers, if he thought there were sufficient grounds to do so, at the sessions, for neglecting to attend to the deceased. They would, however, recommend the former course, as on the coroner's inquest there would be abundant opportunity of going into and sifting the evidence.—Mr. Whittle said, he should certainly see the coroner, as recommended, and that he should also write to the Poor Law Commissioners, and recommend them to send a competent person to be present, and take a note of the evidence, as he felt satisfied that it could not have been the intention of the Legislature in passing the Poor Law Bill, or the commissioners in administering it, that inhumanity should be carried to such an extent as to endanger human existence.

BIRMINGHAM POLICE.

(*Birmingham Journal.*)

Church-rates.—The office was crowded by a number of respectable rate-payers of the parish of Aston, who had been summoned for non-payment of church-rates. The first case gone into was against Mr. Aaron, surgeon, for 7s. due for rates, and in answer to the usual interrogatory "Why he refused payment?"—Mr. Aaron said, I do not intend to offer any legal objection to the rate. I object upon other grounds; but before I state them I wish the notice to be regularly proved. I am not in the habit of attending church, and I have had no opportunity of knowing whether due notice has been given.—Mr. Ledsam. Is it customary for every person who does not go to church to require the notice to be proved?—Mr. Aaron. I don't know, but I wish it proved now for the reason I have given.—Mr. Robinson, the clerk, was then sworn, and proved the notice, after which Mr. Aaron said, I am now satisfied as to that part. I now beg leave to state that I object to the rate on principle, and cannot consent to pay it under any circumstances. I should like to state my reasons.—Mr. Ledsam. We cannot now go into that.—Mr. Aaron. Well, I should like to state my reasons before you make an order.—Mr. Ledsam. But it will only occupy our time unnecessarily.—Mr. Aaron. I shall sum up all I have to say in a few words. I am a Dissenter, and I think the exaction of a compulsory rate for the support of any particular sect or party, unjust and oppressive.—Mr. Ledsam. It is the law.—Mr. Aaron. Then the law must take its course, for I am determined not to pay it, and I shall insist upon the law being rigidly enforced. I shall require my goods when seized to be sold by auction.—Mr. Ledsam. You are ordered to pay.

Mr. Deeley was next called, on a summons for non-payment of 2s. 6d. He said, I cannot for conscience sake pay the demand. If it must be paid the churchwardens must take my goods, and I wish them to be sold publicly.—Mr. Ledsam. If you wish that, I have no doubt the churchwardens will do their duty, and sell them if required. You are ordered to pay.

Mr. Docker next appeared, and Mr. Ledsam said, Are you prepared to pay, Mr. Docker?—Mr. Docker. I am in pocket very well prepared, and able to pay, but my mind is not prepared for payment. I am a Dissenter from the Church, and——Mr. Ledsam. You must excuse us, Mr. Docker, we cannot hear what you have to say. You must pay.—Mr. Docker. No, I must not pay, but they must take it.

Mr. Edward Nicklin's name being called, Mr. Aaron said he was out of town.

Mr. Docker, jun., in answer to his summons, said, I will not pay; I cannot see why they do not distrain on others who do not pay.—Mr. Laurence. Do they make any distinction?—Mr. Docker. Yes. However, I care not what they do; I am resolved never willingly to submit to any compulsory payment for religion.

Mr. Truman, who was also summoned, said, as a Dissenter, I cannot conscientiously pay, and if I am to be despoiled of my goods, they must be sold by auction. Ordered to pay.

Two other persons, Mr. Wordsworth and Mr. Trueman, who had been summoned, were now called, but they did not appear, and the service of the summons having been proved by Brownhill, the officer, orders for payment were made against them, and the parties in attendance left.—Mr. Aaron saying, "I shall insist upon a public auction."

[We are informed by a correspondent, that as soon as the magistrates had decided the cases, and our reporter had left the room, Mr. Bynner, vestry clerk of Birmingham, addressing himself to the churchwardens, said, "do not allow them any time, but distrain their goods to-night; strike the iron while it is hot, and strike terror into them at once."]

COURT OF REQUESTS.

A Four-laved Shamrogue and a Goold Farden.—Nora Driscoll, a carrotty-haired, hexagon-built woman, a Milesian by birth, and a cook by profession, summoned Mr. Allford, a respectable licensed victualler, and landlord of the Three Castles, St. Andrew's-hill, and of the Duke's Head, Putney, for the recovery of one pound sterling.—Commissioner. Well, Mr. Allford, why don't you pay this good woman her money?—Defendant. Because I have paid her already.—Nora. Faith sure enough you did—'tis you that's the boy for paying of people. The Lord stand betwixt us and the devil! (here Nora made the sign of the cross on her forehead, with an act of much devotion.)—Commissioner. Bless me, the woman's either mad or drunk! She acknowledges to have received the money, and now she wants to make the man pay her over again. State your case woman.—Nora. I will, plase your honour's lordship, only don't be afeerd of me, for I arn't mad; I'm in my sound senses as right as yourself, or any of those gintlemin sitting by your side, God bless 'em; and as for being dhrunk, I am ready to sware by the cross and by all books ever shut and opened, that barrin me share of a neggin now and thin, I wasn't in liquor since the night of Darby Flinn's wake, the Lord have mercy on his soul! The gravity of the Bench could no longer restrain itself. The worthy commissioners burst out laughing at Nora's candid and safe manner of exculpation, and the court was in a roar for a full minute. Commissioner. Well, but about the sovereign?—Nora. That's the very thing I am going to tell you about, your honour. Thirteen weeks ago, I called at this gintlemin's house. I rapped at the door outside. "Come in," says a gossoon, that was sitting by the kitchen fire, and dipping a piece of bread in the dripping-pan. "God save all here," says I. "Your servant kindly," says the gossoon. With that I axed him was it thrue that his master wanted a cook, and he said it was. "Fetch him to me," says I. "That's more than I am able to do," says the gossoon (laughter). These were the very words, your worship,—"That's more than I am able to do," says the gossoon, says he, "but I'll send him to you," says he, "and may be that will do as well," says he. "All the same," says I. With that he goes up stairs, taking his bread with him, and sends down Mr. Allford here. He asked me was I a good cook? and I said roast and boiled was all the same to me; pudding and confectionary, plucking, skinning, stewing, brewing, toasting, roasting, frying, baking, broiling, and boiling, says I, in bastables, ovens, pots, kettles, skillets, saucepans, frying-pans and gridirons, says I, fit for any gintlemin that ever walked in shoe-leather, says I, which my papers will show, says I (here Nora drew from her pockets a bundle of motley-coloured manuscripts that would have filled a moderate sized wheelbarrow; and said their worships were welcome to read every one of her characters. The Commissioners' said, Nora's word was sufficient, and begged of her to resume.) Well (said Nora) you're the civilest parcel of gintlemin I ever seed. Well, Mr. Allford looked at my papers, and says, you're the woman I want, says he, and I'll give you twelve guineas a year if you suit me. God increase you Sir, says I (laughter), so we went to live with each other (roars of laughter), and for thirteen weeks I cooked all sorts of victuals, until one day I sent up a roast goose from which I forgot to take out the bowels (laughter). With that Mr. Allford flies into a passion without any reason, and pays me my wages, and orders me to go about my business, for that by G— he wouldn't have no more of my cookery. As you like it, says I, this is my thanks, says I, after all I have sweated in your service, says I, there's as good fish in the say as ever was caught, says I, and I'll take care not to live with a licensed wittler for the futheur, says I; I'll have rael ladies and gintlemin for my masthers and missesses in futheur, says I. Well, he paid me three sovereigns four shillings and sixpence in shillings, and six penny pieces. I put the goold between my leg and my stocking, and tied my garther three times around my knee, to keep out the pickpockets. Then I went to see my friends in the Blue Posts, where we had tay and a dhrop of something afther it. Then I went home and I stripped myself, and counted my money and went to bed, and when I looked at my money in the mornin, one of the sovereigns was turned into a goold farden, worth only half a halfpenny, and as brown as a piece of gingerbread! And that's all the work of Mr. Allford and his four-laved shamrogue; but I hope, gintlemin, you won't allow him to play his roguery on me, but make him pay me again in right goold, or turn the farden back again into goold, for its all the same to him, the Lord save us. At the close of her tale poor Nora was so exhausted that she sighed like a smith's bellows. She leaned against the railing for support, and with her apron wiped away the perspiration that trickled down her cheeks. Mr. Allford said he knew nothing about a four leaved shamrogue, and protested that he paid the woman three lawful sovereigns stamped with the effigy of King William IV.—Nora. Oh, hierna dhia! d' hear what he says? He wears a four-laved shamrogue, by vartue of which he can turn a pewter spoon into goold guineas for twenty-four hours, and in the mornin they turn back again.—Mr. Allford protested that he was wholly ignorant of the process of transmutation imputed to him.—Commissioner. How much did you drink that night?—Nora. Only a glass of punch at the tay party, and a sup out of a glass afterwards with Dick Fitzgerald, in Common Garden.—Commissioner. And are you ready to swear that Mr. Allford gave you the shamrogued sovereign?—Nora. Yes, Sir; by all the sticks in Crattol-wood, and by—.—Commissioner. Oh, that won't do, you must kiss the book.—Nora blessed herself, kissed the Evangelists, and the Commissioners being of opinion, that when Mr. Allford stuck his fork into the bowels of the roast goose, he was naturally not very deliberate in the act of putting his hand in his pocket to pay Nora, ordered him to substitute a *bonâ fide* sovereign for the gold farden; but they unanimously acquitted him of the charge of transmuting pewter or copper into gold, by the magic power of a four-leaved shamrock.—Mr. Allford pulled out a purse of unquestionable sovereigns, and with a smile handed one to Nora, which withstood all the criticism of weighing, rubbing, and biting, that she passed it through.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Exeter, July 28.—Edmund Galley and Joseph Oliver were indicted for the wilful murder of Jonathan May, at Moretonhampstead, in this county, on the 16th July last, by striking him with a large stick on his head, giving him a mortal blow, of which he languished until the 17th of the said month, and then died. By the second count the prisoners were charged with the murder, by dragging him from a certain horse on which he was riding, throwing him on the road, and with a large stick striking and kicking him while on the ground, giving him divers wounds, of which he languished and died. There were other counts to the same effect. The prisoners pleaded "Not Guilty."—Mr. George Norris. I live at Moreton. I remember Mr. May coming to my house between seven and eight in the evening of Moreton fair. He paid me 1*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* I gave him a receipt. He put the bill and receipt in his side pocket. At that time he was sober. I don't know that he had a watch. I have seen the bill and receipt.—Nicholas Taverner. Was at Moreton fair last year. Left about half-past eleven. My wife, her brother, and his wife were with me. As we were going along the road we saw a horse saddled and bridled, but no rider. Took the horse and rode down the road to look for the rider. Knew it was Mr. May's horse. When near Jacob's Well saw some person lying on the road on his back. Said, "Get up, my good man." Could get no words from him. Put my hand under his head and raised him. The blood came out from his nose and mouth. Called out, "Murder." Returned back and met my wife, her brother, and his wife. Went to Moreton for a doctor. Mr. Puddicombe got other persons to assist me. Put Mr. May in my cart and brought him to Moreton town. His small clothes pockets were unbuttoned and turned out.—John Callamy. Was on the road when the body was found. It was Mr. May. Searched the pockets. Three of them were turned inside out. Found two 5*l.* notes in a pocket inside the waistcoat. The pocket book and watch were gone.—Mr. John Sesford, surgeon, of Moretonhampstead, proved the state in which he found the body at two o'clock on the morning of the 17th of July. He had no doubt that the wounds in the head were the cause of death. He stated his belief that it was impossible the wounds could have been occasioned by a fall from the horse.—Elizabeth Harris was now called, and a thrill of excitement ran through the Court. The prisoner Galley eyed her with the utmost intensity. Oliver scarcely looked up for some time; his glances were furtive and timid. A discussion took place on a point raised by Mr. Smith on the admissibility of her evidence, she being a convicted felon under sentence of transportation.—Mr. Praed put in a free pardon, being the Royal sign manual and countersigned by Lord J. Russell.—Elizabeth Harris examined by Mr. Praed. How old are you? Twenty-two.—How have you been employing yourself? I have been travelling for the last two years; I travelled with Avery for the last twelve months. Do you remember the 1st of July last year? Yes.—Do you know a place called Moreton? I do; I have been there.—Were you there in July last? Yes, I was.—Do you know what day of the month it was? No, but it was Moreton fair.—What time of the day did you get to Moreton? I was there the night before the fair.—Look at the prisoners, do you know them? Yes, I do, perfectly well (looking steadfastly at them).—Did you see them the morning of the fair-day? I did.—Mr. Justice Williams. Had you ever seen them before? I had, my Lord, both.—Where had you seen them before? At Brimble fair, about two miles out of Taunton.—How long was that before? It may be twelve months, my Lord; it may be not so much, or it may be a little more.—Mr. Praed. When you saw them at Brimble fair had you ever been in their company? Not particularly more than seeing them in the fair many times during the course of the day.—At what other places had you seen them? I had seen them in Dorchester, both of them, and at Wayhill.—Wayhill is a fair? It is.—Had you seen them at any other places? At many other fairs, but cannot recollect the names.—Now, on these occasions that you have mentioned, Brimble, Dorchester, and Wayhill, were the prisoners together at each of those places? Not together.—Now, you say you saw them at Moreton? I did.—About what time of the day was it when you first saw them? I should think it might be about four o'clock.—And where did you see them: in a house, or open street, or whereabouts? The first time I saw them was coming up the Exeter road.—As if from Exeter to Moreton? Yes.—Was that in the town? Just in the town. They had come up from the Exeter road and went into a public-house at the sign of the Bell.—Did you speak to them or not? I did not.—Did you hear them speak at that time? Not particularly; did not take any notice.—How soon after did you see them again? About an hour.—Where were they then? Coming up through the fair.—Were they together then? They were.—Did you have any conversation with them? I did not.—When you saw them come up through the fair, was any one with them? Nobody particular; there was more people in the street, but not particularly with them.—Was there any one with them when you saw them the first time? Nobody in particular.—Did you hear them speak the second time? Yes; I heard them talk to themselves the second time, when they were coming up through the fair.—Did you hear what either of them said, and was it said in the presence and loud enough for others to hear? It was said loud enough for every one to hear, but it was said in the way that they speak, that unless they were travellers nobody could understand.—What did you hear? I heard them say as they passed, "It's a fine-looking gaff."—Which of them was it? Buckingham Joe. Buckingham Joe said that to the other.—What do you call him? Turpin.—What did he say? He said, "It is a fine-looking gaff;" he said, "There is some crusty-looking blocks, and we must have some gilt in the rot."—Now, did you understand what it meant? I did; a gaff meant it was a fine-looking fair, and the blocks were fine-looking farmers, and the gilt was money, and the rot was the evening.—In the course of that evening did you go out of the town of Moreton? I did.—For what purpose? To go to Exeter.—At what time? Between nine and ten.—How did you purpose to go to Exeter? It was my intention to go by the cart, but it was gone from the fair. I went a few yards from the first milestone, and then found that I could not overtake it. I came back to Moreton again. I came back up the turnpike road.—Do you know the turnpike nearest to Moreton on the road? Yes.—Did you come back as far as it? Not quite so far.—Did you meet anybody on the road on your way back? I met the two men.—Did you go on through the turnpike? I did not.—Did you keep in the road then? I did; I was going up over the hill. After I passed them a few yards going up over the hill I stooped down to slacken my boot lace. While I was doing that I heard some one say "Good night," and I think the answer returned was "Good night," but I cannot say.—How near were you then? Why, near enough to hear.—How many yards after hearing the "Good night" did you see anybody? I met a farmer coming on horseback.—What pace was he riding? Very slow. I don't think he had the reins of his bridle in his hands. The reins appeared to me very slack.—What did you do after he passed you in the road? After he passed me I returned back after the farmer again.—Were you able to keep pace with him? Yes, he only rode very slowly.—Could you see the farmer all the way as he went before you? Yes, quite plain.—Now, when you came to the spot, a few yards before the first mileatone, did any thing happen to him? Yes, there was a man came over the hedge, and laid hold of his horse's head.—Did you hear whether he said anything? I think he said to the farmer "Good night." I think he said, "You are just going home, farmer;" and I think the farmer made answer, "I am."—What was the next thing you saw then? I saw Turpin come out of the hedge, on the same side of the road.—In front of the farmer, or behind him? Behind him.—Tell me what you saw done? He had a stick, and the big end of it appeared to me as thick as my fist, and he gave the farmer two blows on the head (Turpin here tossed his head apparently in astonishment, and compressed his lips).—Now, what was the effect of these blows? The last blow did not quite bring him off his horse; Buckingham Joe let go the horse, and came and pulled him off, and in pulling him off they both fell together, Mr. May and then Oliver.—Where was the other man, that you call Turpin, then? The other man was standing close by.—Now, what took place when they were down upon the road? I believe there were many blows passed between Buckingham Joe, Oliver, Turpin, Galley, and the farmer, after they were down, but I cannot tell how many.—Was there a struggling? Yes, very great.—Did the farmer get up at all? He did not get up again after they had him down; they were struggling for five minutes, I should think; he got part of the way up; they would be struggling, Buckingham Joe and he, but Turpin's blows would keep him down.—While this was going on was anything said? I heard one say, after he was down, "Have you got it?" It was Buckingham Joe, to the best of my recollection, but am not quite certain.—What was the answer? The other said "I have."—When these words were passed, did you see anything?—I did. Buckingham Joe gave Turpin something, it appeared to me to be some kind of a book.—Did you hear anything else? Yes I did, I heard something rattle, appeared to me to be like a watch, chain, and seals, but I could not see what it was, but it appeared so to me by the rattle.—Did you hear the farmer say anything? I heard the farmer say, "If you rob me, for God's sake don't take my life."—After you heard that, did you hear anything else? The farmer wanted to speak, but it appeared to me as if he had a hand or something before his mouth, and could not.—Then you heard no more words? No more, not just then.—After you had heard him say these words did you see anything else done? I saw Turpin give him two knocks where he was laying did you see anything more done then? I saw one of them tying his smockfrock up round him, while the other was going up over the gate.—After they went over the gate, did you see anything more then?—I never saw anything more of them.—Did you stay in the road? I stopped, and as soon as I could get up I went back to Moreton.—How long did you remain after they had left? I think it might be about ten minutes.—Then you cannot say whether you heard a groan? I think I heard a groan or two.—When were you tried? I think it was the sessions before last.—When was Avery tried? I don't know.—You knew he was going to be tried for it? I did not; I never could think he was going to be tried for it; I knew he was not guilty.—You knew that he was took up for it? I knew that we were both took up for it. I knew that we were both took up on suspicion.—The night of the murder? We were took up in the morning.—And you knew he remained in prison? I knew that we stopped here a month, and when we left I knew nothing more about him.—Did you see him when you came in this time? [Witness was examined on this point, but nothing was elicited.]—The Court. If I understand you right, you had no doubt as to these two men, and if they had seen you they would have taken your life? I am quite sure it is the men, and I am quite sure they would have taken it if they had seen me.—And you saw Turpin, as you call him; Galley is the person who gave the blows with the stick.—The Court. Edmund Galley, do you wish to put any questions to this woman?—Galley. Can you look at me with a clear conscience, and say you saw me commit this depredation upon this man? Yes, I can.—Buckingham Joe. You are swearing away as fast as you can.—Galley. My God, my Lord, I cannot help speaking. Here I stand by the side of this man. I never saw him since the day I was born, at one of those fairs or elsewhere.—The Court. You must not interrupt him.—Galley. How can you stand before me and Almighty God, when you know at the same time that you are swearing to a wrong man? I know there is another man, but not me.—The Court. Answer me; you must not fall out with each other. Put any question, and if it be a proper one you shall have an answer.—Galley. Did you ever see me along with this man in your life, or even in this county?—Not in Devonshire. I know that I saw you at Moretonhampstead. I saw you at the fairs. I saw you at Brimble fair.—Galley. Never in my life.—The Court. At Brimble fair, you say? Yes, my Lord.—And at others that you have mentioned? Yes.—Galley. My Lord, she mistakes me for another man. I never was in the county before in my life.—James Salter. I live at Moreton. Know the Exeter road and Jacob's Well. Found a stick there (a stick was produced). It had a large knot at one end. It was two months after the fair.—Thomas M'Gill, sergeant of London police, apprehended Edmund Galley in Coldbathfields on the 9th of April. He denied that he was called Turpin, that he had not been in Devonshire in July, 1835, but that he was at Reigate Races at that time. He did not know Buckingham Joe. On taking him into the charge-room at Bow-street, he saw the bill offering the reward for May's murderers, and Galley turned after reading it, and said, "I suppose that's about the thing I am charged with." On the coach he said, "God knows whether I shall ever return; he knows I am innocent."—Ann Carpenter. I travel about with lace. On Monday, the 13th of July, I was at Exeter. I staid at Mrs. Marengo's, and I saw those two men, and a woman with them. I got there on the Monday forenoon. The woman was called Black Anne. She was an English woman, but dark. They went away together on Monday, and said to Mrs. Marengo, "We are going to Zeal fair." The woman remained behind. They were both together, and had their dinner together. I never saw Galley at all afterwards till I saw him in gaol; but Oliver I saw at the time of the Wilton races, the second Monday in August. It was at a lodging-house that I saw him. There were two men in the room with him besides the landlord. Black Anne was there. Oliver and Black Anne were there when I went in. I said to them, "Didn't I see you in Exeter?" He said, "No; what county was it in?" I said, "It wasn't so long since for you to forget; I am positive that you are the man." Black Anne denied that they had ever been there. Then when my daughter came in, she said, "Mother, there's the people we saw at Mrs. Marengo's." Black Anne said, I was there with another man, but this man was not with me. My daughter said he was the man, and he made no answer whether he was or not. I remember Black Anne bringing in a smockfrock the same day from the garden, and he held it up and looked at it, and said it wasn't washed clean enough, and words and blows passed between them about it. He made her nose bleed. He said first to me that he spilt vitriol over it. I said that vitriol would burn. Then Elizabeth Mackinlay said, loud enough for him to hear it, "It was more likely to be the blood of Mr. May." Oliver said nothing. I saw the smock as it was held up. It was only washed at the side.—Cross-examined. The quarrel about the smock took place before the whole company in the house.—John Hiscock. I live at Broadway, near Dorchester. I was committed to Dorchester Gaol in April, 1835. I remained till March, 1836. I know a man called Thomas Oliver. That's the man there. He came into the prison about the 16th of September. I had the care of the ward in which Oliver was confined. We were both in the same ward. I had repeated conversations with him. He told me amongst the rest that he and a person named Turpin were in Exeter in July last, and they were also at Moreton fair, and a farmer was robbed there of the name of Mr. May, of some money and checks, more than once, or twice, or a hundred times. [Oliver. Now that tells you are a liar, because you said so many times.] And that one Arthur Padrew was on bail for it, but he was sure he knew nothing of it. I asked him if they were not afraid of being taken. He said, no; for Turpin always carried loaded pistols with him, and would at any time shoot any man that should attempt to take him. He said further, they went from Moretonhampstead to London, by way of Taunton, and from thence to Bath, and they were afraid to stay there; and Oliver went to the York-house, in Bath, and paid the fare, two sovereigns and odd, to London.—Galley, on being called on for his defence, denied that he had been in Devonshire before last May, and that he never knew the other prisoner.—The Learned Judge summed up with great minuteness, and evidently with a favourable leaning towards Turpin. His Lordship occupied three hours.—The Jury turned to consider their verdict at twenty-five minutes to five o'clock, and at eighteen minutes to ten returned a verdict of Guilty against both prisoners.—On being asked if they had anything to say why the Court should not award judgment against them to die according to the law, both prisoners repeated their innocence of the crime laid against them. Oliver loudly declared that he never saw Galley before they were charged with this offence, and neither of them knew anything more about it than a baby just born.—After some minutes' apparently deep consideration, his Lordship put on the black cap and proceeded to pass sentence.—Oliver. My Lord, I have a statement to make, I hope your Lordship will hear it. I did not do the murder. I know who did. This man is innocent. He has never been with me in this county before. I never knew him before now. He is innocent, my Lord.—Galley. My Lord, I never saw him before. I am as innocent as the child unborn.—The Judge. Then all I can say is, that you are the most unhappy of men, because you have been convicted on an accumulation of proof—by evidence from people on whom there can rest no particle of suspicion—not from one, two, or three, but one after another, who, without difficulty or hesitation, have spoken to facts which you so strenuously deny, and have denied throughout these inquiries, until proof has been so accumulated to the minds of the jury, as to leave them without doubt.—Galley. My Lord, do you not think it hard to be condemned and to suffer when you are innocent? I am sure you would not sentence an innocent man to have his life taken away. God knows I am innocent; and I thank God for it.—Oliver. My Lord, I never was with Galley within this county before. I am innocent of this murder. Do not send him to the same gallows with me. I am not concerned in this murder, though I know it was, it was not he, it was Turpin, the Kentish youth. (Great sensation.)—His Lordship. All I can say now is what I said at first—we must act on the evidence offered to us. However strongly you may assert your innocence, it is impossible to entertain a doubt on that evidence. I repeat it is not my intention to aggravate your feelings by any description of the nature of this offence.—Galley. My Lord, it is an offence for which any man who commits it ought to die. My Lord, I am innocent. I never was in this county before now.—Oliver. My Lord, he never was. He is mistaken for another man (turning to Galley). It is now all over, friend, but you are not the man who did this murder.—The Judge. I can now only strongly recommend you to employ the short time you have remaining to live in earnest and anxious endeavour to obtain forgiveness in that quarter to which you have so frequently appealed, to obtain that mercy which in this world cannot be extended to you, and which you must not expect. I would earnestly recommend you, foregoing every other consideration, and abandoning every other idea and hope, to resign yourself to that express and single purpose—that of obtaining forgiveness in that quarter where alone it may be obtained. The duty, the very painful duty, now devolves upon me, and God knows how willingly, how gladly I would, at any expense and any sacrifice, have avoided this duty; it is now my bounden duty to pronounce the sentence.—Oliver. I hope your Lordship will not hang an innocent man. I hope you will not. He (Galley) was not with me in this county. I never knew him before we met here.—His Lordship. The evidence that you were together is accumulated to such a degree as to leave no doubt on the minds of the jury. I never, in the whole course of my experience saw such a quantity brought forward. The sentence of the Court therefore, on you, Edmund Galley, and you, Thomas Oliver, is, that for this your offence, you be taken to the place from whence you came, and thence to the place of execution, and that there you be severally hung by the neck until you are dead, and that your bodies be interred within the precincts of the prison in which you have been confined since your conviction, and may the Lord have mercy on your souls.—Oliver was about to make some other remark; but the noise in the court was so great that he could not be heard, and the Judge ordered the prisoners to be taken down.—The prisoners were then removed, loudly repeating their innocence. They will be executed on Monday week.

DISTRESSING SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE AT LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Saturday Evening.—During the last few days the weather in this neighbourhood has been as severe, and the cold as keen, as though it were the beginning of winter. Smart breezes, increasing sometimes to a gale, have been more or less prevalent during the past month, and have prevented outward-bound vessels putting to sea. For a fortnight previous to Tuesday last not a single vessel had been able to leave the port. On the morning of Tuesday last the wind veered round to the S.E., which enabled upwards of a hundred and fifty wind-bound ships to get away. Since then, however, the wind, more or less, has been blowing from the westward, with heavy squalls. Last night it blew particularly fresh, mingled with sleet and rain. The wind continued to increase in violence as the period of high water approached—eleven o'clock P.M. Several vessels rounded the rock about that hour, and among others making the attempt to get into port was the John Welsh, laden with cotton and dyewood, from Savanilla. In doing this she unfortunately struck on a bank opposite Hoylake, near the mouth of the river Dee, a few miles from the entrance to the Mersey. The calamity was either unknown to the persons residing on the coast, or, if known, no available assistance could be rendered until the morning. The work of devastation had been making terrific ravages in the meantime, the whole of the crew, including the Master, whose name was Woodhouse, having been engulphed by the storm. When the life-boat pushed off to her at three o'clock only *two* persons, out of a crew of *fourteen*, were found surviving. These men were immediately released from their perilous situation, and every necessary attention was paid to their comfort and recovery. They still exist, and may probably recover; although the life of one of them is considered to be in imminent peril. The following letter from an eye witness details the particulars of the distressing calamity:—

"Hoylake, Saturday Morning.

"I am sorry to inform you of the loss of the John Welsh, Thomas Woodhouse, from the Spanish main, with a cargo of dyewood and cotton, at ten P.M., yesterday. We found several casks washed up on the coast between the Light Ship and Hoylake. This morning we saw the vessel on her beam ends, near Old Hoyle Bank, close to the lake and about three quarters of a mile from the land. At three o'clock A.M., I sent the life-boat, not knowing a boat had been previously despatched to her assistance. The latter boat brought two men alive. One of them, John Rosdon, is almost perished; we are using every means to restore life. The other man is Peter Deverick, who is out of danger, and has been enabled to take some refreshment. I am sorry to say that the master and all the rest of the crew have found a watery grave. None of the cargo is washed out at present, and I hope, if the weather prove fine, a part of it may be saved."

Madame Malibran has demanded 2,640*l.* for the performances of herself and husband at the Norwich, Manchester, Worcester, and Liverpool festivals; 1,600*l.* was offered, which was refused, the engagements at Milan being more compensatory.

Extraordinary Confession of a Murderer.—A story with this terrible title has appeared in the London papers, and been copied into some of those of Birmingham, about a person, name unknown, who made confession to an ex-beadle of St. Giles's, named Green, and a Mr. Buttel, a milkman, that ten years ago "he had shot to the earth" a man named Doughty, because he (Doughty) had been principal witness against one Judd, who was convicted at Warwick assizes, but whom he (the confessor) did not think guilty. The story is false, if not fabricated, in all its parts. Doughty was not principal witness against Judd; he merely assisted as constable in Judd's capture; he was not shot "to the earth," nor to any place else; he is living and life-like, and pursuing his lawful business in Birmingham as actively now as he did ten years ago. If the whole affair be not a penny-a-line flight, then was Mr. Green the greenest of ex-beadles, and Mr. Buttell as unwitting of evil as his own pail after the third watering, when they swallowed the awful disclosure of "the vagabond who had evidently received a good education," and from his knowledge of Leamington, must have mixed with good company.—*Birmingham Journal.*

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

POOR LAWS.

On Monday, in the Commons, Mr. P. Thomson moved the order of the day for the house going into committee on the Customs' Duties Bill.—Mr. Walter presented two petitions, the second of which was signed by 15 clergymen residing in the vicinity of Wallingford, in the counties of Berks and Oxford, praying that the power which was at present given to two justices of the peace to order out-door relief for able-bodied adults should be extended, so as to enable them to order similar relief for well-conducted widows and small families.—Mr. D. W. Harvey presented a petition from the guardians of the poor of the parish of St. George the Martyr, Southwark, complaining of the regulations made by the Poor Law Commissioners, which they stated they could not enforce without violating their own consciences.—Mr. Wakley presented petitions from three villages in Norfolk, complaining of the inefficient medical aid afforded to the poor under the new Poor Law Act, and stating that the allowance given to medical men for attending them was only 3d. a-head. He also presented petitions from Caernarvon and Great Yarmouth, complaining of the operation of the act. The latter petition suggested that the power given to the Poor Law Commissioners to controul the boards of guardians should be withdrawn.—Mr. Walter then brought forward his motion. He should not, he said, abuse the indulgence of the house; but whatever might be his own impression with respect to the new Poor Law generally, he should confine himself to the grievances complained of by the humane gentry, clergy, and other rate-payers of Petworth and its vicinity, as well as by gentlemen in his own county. He thought that the passages which he read from the speeches of Mr. Pitt and Mr. Whitbread, and which might be strengthened by the opinions of other eminent persons of the same era, could not, if duly considered, have failed to strike the house; and though it made no part of his object to defend those opinions, yet it was at least unbecoming to visit those who had been misled by such opinions with all the severities of a new system, which they could not possibly have foreseen and contemplated. About the same time when these speeches were made, originated that notable expedient of making up the industrious labourer's wages, in proportion to the number of his family, out of the poor-rates. The magistrates, however, who first concocted this scheme, were so satisfied with their principles, that they made a record of their own acts, and expressly stated that they had called in the wise and the learned in such matters to their councils, and recommended the practice to their neighbours. How was it possible, therefore, that the labourers should not have been misled, and induced to calculate upon the rates as a resource? The magistrates who introduced this system, declared it to be inexpedient to comply with the requisitions of an existing law for regulating wages, and put forth these, their own rules, as a substitute. If the gallon loaf was 2s., a single man was to have 5s.; if he had a wife and child, he was to have 10s.; and if seven children, he was to have 25s., and so in proportion. Such was the law of this country practically for 40 years; and for these follies our industrious labourers are now made to answer. Not to make this statement tedious, he would now come immediately to the new Poor Law. To correct evils of their own introducing—evils that had no foundation in the old Poor Laws, which, if rightly administered, were indeed adequate to every case of idleness or distress—this tremendous invention of a new Poor Law had taken place, with its train of commissioners and assistant commissioners, &c. And certainly there could not be a more false principle of legislation than to make new laws, simply because the old ones were not put in practice—had sunk into desuetude by the perverse introduction of a method totally foreign to them: but never ought it to be forgotten that the great increase of the rates was owing to these imprudent recommendations to pay wages out of them. The new law, then, established a kind of court of high commission, the seat of which was in the metropolis, to govern every parish in the kingdom. It had powers to relax or to enforce the odious principles of forcing the poor into the workhouse. Till lately it did not venture to act upon this new law of imprisonment for poverty; but now, recently, wherever it was attempted to be carried into force, it had invariably been attended with complaints, remonstrances, and a fearful disposition to resistance. He knew of one quarter in which it had been proposed to raise subscriptions for the relief of those who would otherwise be driven by the law from their homes into the workhouses attached to unions; so that they would have at once poor-rates, a host of stipendiary commissioners to apply them, and still private subscriptions as the chief source to which the poor must look for support. He had received a numerous list of cases of extreme hardship in his own county. He would mention an example or two:—One was the case of "a widow, aged 32, who had five small children; she was a respectable and industrious person, and with the assistance of 4s. or 5s. could maintain herself and family. She had been forced into the Bradfield Workhouse, where she cost the parish 10s. 6d weekly, and must be a prisoner there for some years if this severity were permitted." Another case was that of "a young woman, also having five children, who had the offer of a nurse's place, with the prospect of continual employment in that line, and would have needed very little out-door assistance; she also had been forced into the workhouse, which was nearly the same thing as sentencing her to seven years' imprisonment." Now, why were these poor women to be imprisoned for several years, or why should individual charity be taxed to relieve them from so grievous an oppression? The rate-payers of Petworth only wished to be allowed to support the poor according to the principles of humanity, but had received a positive injunction to act up to the extreme letter of the board's order: they had, in consequence, refused to act at all. Next to the bread ws eat, the means of recovering us from disease was of the highest importance. It might be said that a man may help being poor by provident care. How he and his family were to avoid being sick, he (Mr. Walter) could not tell: but, under that affliction of Providence, he read from the Petworth petition, and knew that such was the behest of the new law, as enforced by the commissioners, "that an able-bodied labourer out of the workhouse, if himself in health, cannot be deemed a pauper, and therefore cannot be permitted to claim medical relief; and by the regulations of the Poor Law Commissioners, the medical officers employed under them are not called upon, or required, nor have the guardians the power of directing them to administer relief to any part of an able-bodied labourer's family, be the necessity ever so urgent, even if his wife and ten children were all ill together; and your petitioners beg to submit that the effect of this regulation, if acted upon, in addition to the entire want of humanity and kind feeling in its practice, must be a source of much suffering to numerous individuals, and great loss of life; and must lead, in many instances, to a wide and fearful extension of contagious disorders." Such being the severity of the new law, it was worth the while to inquire how that house could have been induced to pass it. And here he would say, that it was only through much misrepresentation of its character and effects that such a law could, he thought, have found its way through that and the other house of Parliament. These were the words of the noble lord to whom the conducting of the bill through the other house was confided. He placed them simply before the house, and should say nothing in the way of comment, except that the facts had turned out notoriously and undeniably totally different from those which were predicted and avowed by Lord Althorp. On the second reading of the Poor Law Bill, on the 9th of May, 1834, Lord Althorp observed—"It was said that the intention of the bill went wholly to prevent the granting of relief out of the workhouse walls. Now, the fact was, there was no one clause in the bill to that effect; but, on the contrary, a passage expressly declaring that in cases of emergency relief might be given out of doors. The commissioners were certainly to have the power of recommending the building of workhouses, but so far from all relief of any other description being prevented by the bill, he believed that when it came fairly into play, the out door system of relief might be advantageously increased rather than otherwise." And in committee, on the 26th of May and 6th of June, the noble lord repeated the preceding declaration. His words were—"All the rights the poor now possess are preserved to them by the present bill. . . . . The bill does not, as has been erroneously represented, go to the extent of saying that no relief shall be given out of the workhouse. . . . The bill does not involve the necessity of giving no relief out of the workhouse, or of erecting workhouses throughout the country without the consent of the majority of the owners of property. . . . . The power of giving relief out of doors will still remain as before. It would be absurd to suppose that the bill meant to sanction a general system of workhouses throughout the country." And again, on the 10th of June, Lord Althorp said—"If by this bill the house were to say that either now, or at any future time, relief should not any longer be given out of the workhouse, he should consider that the bill would go a great deal too far, and would be attended with bad consequences. But the bill did nothing of the kind. The clause did not give such a power to the commissioners as had been described; if it had any effect, it diminished the power. It appeared to him so unimportant at one time, that he had almost intended not to persevere in it. With respect to the other House of Parliament, he (Mr. Walter) had less knowledge of what passed within its walls; but this was the manner in which the noble ex-Chancellor spoke of its intended operation, even after it had passed the House, and so lately as last March twelvemonth:—"No one ever entertained the intention, or indulged a dream or imagination—there had been no talk of separating husband from wife, or parent from child. Undoubtedly, hospitals would be established in the new union workhouses, and the sound would not be shut up with the sick, as heretofore. This was all the separation that could be contemplated. But no child of an age to require parental care would be separated from its parent; no husband and wife be parted; the idea of such a proceeding, he would venture to say, had never entered any man's imagination during his waking moments; and he very much doubted if any one had ever dreamt of such a thing." Now, he had stated the facts with respect to the operation of this measure, as regarded the separation of families. Had "no one ever dreamt of such a thing?" Would to God they had done no more; they had not only "dreamt of it," but carried it into effect with fearful severity. With respect to the present practice of the bill as compared with preceding engagements, declarations, and explanations on the part of its authors, the discrepancies were so great and various, that one would really think the whole bill had been founded on misrepresentation and deceit. For example—the salaries of the three chief commissioners, as originally stated by Lord Althorp, were to have been only 1,000*l.* a-year; he (Mr. Walter) verily believed that it escaped the attention of hon. gentlemen generally that these salaries were finally fixed at 2,000*l.* The assistant commissioners were to be in number only 9, or 12 at most, with salaries below 1,000*l.* At present there were 21 of them, with salaries of 1,500*l.* a-year. Now the boards of guardians had no pay whatever; but that, as they were beginning to find out, was to be made up to them by kicks and abuse. With this kind of compensation, however, they were so unreasonable as to be dissatisfied, and they were in many cases, as in that of Petworth, refusing to act. He had been informed of many instances also in which rate-payers were beginning to discover, that the money which was under the old law advanced to their poorer neighbours in the way of relief, would, after all their conflicts for the diminution of the rates—should this bill continue, and he successful in diminishing them, both of which he doubted—these savings out of the rates, he said, would ultimately find their way into the pockets of landlords in the shape of increased rent. In appealing to that house for the removal of these evils, he could not help still hoping that he was appealing to the natural protectors and best friends of the people. That a contrary opinion was unhappily beginning to spring up, was but too clear. Could gentlemen hear the statement of the hon. member for East Surrey the other night, to whom thousands of the inhabitants of Leicestershire had intrusted a memorial to his Majesty against that barbarous order for separation which he (Mr. Walter) could not find words sufficiently strong to stigmatize—could any one, he said, hear without emotion the statement of the hon. member, that the petitioners were unwilling to lay their grievances before the house, because the subject of the poor was observed to excite distaste and impatience there? (Hear.) He was extremely desirous not to detain the house longer, but he had that morning received a mass of information from various parts of the kingdom complaining of the severity of the new law as enforced by the commissioners, and he felt it to be his duty to read some of the letters. The hon. members then read extracts from a number of letters he had received upon the subject. The hon. member then read several other communications which he had received from Newbury, Dorsetshire, and other places, showing the neglect and cruelty that had taken place; and concluded by moving a resolution, which was to the effect that the house would, at an early period of the next session, inquire into the operation of the new Poor Law Act, especially that part which caused the separation of husband and wife, and parent and child.—Mr. Cripps contended that this bill had certainly had a most beneficial effect; and in his opinion, the country at large were under the greatest obligations to the noble lord who had brought forward the measure.—Lord John Russell was glad the house had heard from the hon. member the result of experience on this subject, because he was sure gentlemen who had paid much attention to this matter, without prejudice for or against it, were more satisfied by the result of the experiments than argument. He certainly did not apprehend that anything which had fallen from the hon. member for Berkshire would have a dangerous effect in rendering the poor law unpopular in the country. There was a time when the poor law measure was considered a strong one, so much so that it was difficult for the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Lord Althorp) to bring it in. At the time to which he alluded, men claimed a vested interest in the then existing poor law—they liked parochial relief better than labour. There was also a class of shopkeepers who had an interest in supplying the poorhouses with articles at a high price. A class of magistrates, at the same time, endeavoured to maintain a false character for humanity, by representing themselves as the exclusive friends of the poor, permitting thereby the grossest abuse of the poor law system. A portion of the press was also lending itself to represent those who wished to reform the poor law as being ungenerous to the poor. These were the circumstances adverse to the poor law; but still there was a party favourable to it. The great majority of the rate-payers of England were convinced of the evil flowing from the poor law system, and willing to try an experiment with a view of reform. There was a feeling throughout the country that if they did not attempt a remedy, the poor law would overturn the best interests of the population. Under these circumstances Lord Althorp carried the bill. It had now been in operation two years, and all the rate-payers began to feel the good effect of the alteration. In twelve Unions, the parochial rates had been greatly reduced, and in many Unions in various parts of Sussex the arrangement had produced a most beneficial effect. It was contrary to every principle of justice, that a man should receive wages for labour out of the poor-rates. The petitioners, respectable as they were, had made out no case. For the general merits of the Poor Law Act he relied on experience. It had worked well. The Poor Law Commissioners and the parish officers were so satisfied of the efficacy of the measure, that they strongly reprobated any attempt to stop its operation. He would trouble the house with a statement of the difference of the expenditure in different years. In the year 1834 the gross amount of the poor-rates was 6,377,000*l.*; in 1835 it was 5,518,000*l.*; in 1836 it was 4,711,000*l.* thus making a decrease in 1835, compared with that of 1834, of 799,000*l*, and decrease in 1836, compared with 1835, of 1,096,000*l.*—making a total decrease from that of 1834 of 1,794,000*l.*—Mr. Robinson considered it to be the interest of every member of the government to make the Poor Law Bill appear as much as possible to be a good measure, rather than to hold it up to the country as a bad measure. The noble lord had stated that a great sum of money had been saved by the Poor Law Bill, and his lordship stated and stated truly, that this was of minor importance. The question was in his opinion, however, whether this was altogether attributable to the new Poor Law Bill; and whether, considering the state to which the system had grown up under the old system, this had not been too abrupt a measure.—Mr. Wakley corrected a statement that had been made relative to a blind man, which he said had not, as stated, been in the Union of Stowmarket. With regard to the regulations, he found that in the regulations of St. Margaret's Union it was the general rule to allow the aged and infirm persons to live in the same room who were man and wife; but that only in particular cases it might be competent for the commissioners to give such permission—but otherwise the guardians had no power. He read the account of a pauper named Francis, who would show how the pauper patients were treated. She had applied to a surgeon who had kindly given her his professional assistance—and because she was too poor to pay him, had told her she was not to be called upon to pay any thing; and although she benefitted by his prescriptions, she was compelled to give up his kind assistance because she was informed by the parochial authorities that she could not obtain any assistance unless she was attended by the parish surgeon. Another man had a precarious affection of the heart; a surgeon volunteered his services to him; but no sooner was this known to the guardians than he was ordered to be removed to the workhouse. Notwithstanding that, they were told that the case of the man required him to be kept in a state of perfect quiet. From this he was preserved by the humanity of a few fellow-labourers, who subscribed a few pence each week, otherwise he must have perished from the extremity of his case. His wife was compelled to go out to service, and his child had been sent to nurse. He mentioned several other cases, which he designated as cases of great hardship. He said he would not be doing justice to himself—he would not be doing justice to the commissioners—if he did not vote for the inquiry. The old system was bad, but in the hands of the commissioners he thought they had introduced a worse system. Under the old system they might have chosen their own practitioner, but under the new Act they could not. He hoped that a full and fair inquiry would be instituted. The hon. gentleman opposite had just said it had given great satisfaction in Gloucestershire. But to whom had it given satisfaction? It had given satisfaction to the rate-payers; but he was sure it had not given satisfaction to the poor. If the noble lord thought that he had given satisfaction, why did he refuse to allow of inquiry? If such was the case they ought to be delighted to have the proof produced before the Select Committee. He referred to Gloucestershire, which had been alluded to, and he asked if any hon. member of that house would like to put himself upon the allowance of that workhouse. He called it a starving allowance; and yet they were told the allowance was sufficient. He also complained that the paupers were kept in houses purposely constructed like jails, where they were not allowed even to have a view of the country. They had prison dresses given them, and every species of degradation was heaped upon them, to prevent them from asking shelter in any such place.—(Hear, hear.) The noble lord who brought forward the measure had said there should be no such thing in this country as shelter for the aged; besides, as every one knew they must get old, they ought to make provision accordingly. But they ought to consider what were the wages of the labourers in this country—not more than seven shillings per week, and when he had been in Devonshire he had seen them who had only six shillings. They would never do any good unless they gave less power to the Commissioner and more power to the Guardian. The Guardians were the rate-payers; and had the right, and they ought to be allowed to do what they pleased with their own money. If there did come a scarcity of labour, and provisions high priced, the most fearful consequences might be apprehended. He was sure that, by the commencement of the next session, there would be innumerable petitions presented in the house to go into inquiry, and he thought the house should in duty comply to satisfy them that the law was working well.—Mr. D. W. Harvey said the Chancellor of the Exchequer deserved great credit for the energy with which he carried the Poor Law measure into effect. Such, indeed, was the energy which the right hon. gentleman had shown in the case, that he seems to have left none for any other measure.—(A laugh.) It had been stated by some hon. gentlemen that, since the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act, the labourers throughout the country had assumed an attitude of virtue and independence before unknown. If so, this was the best guarantee for good government; but if this principle of virtuous independence be good in the case of the poor, it must be equally good in the case of other paupers also; why not then cry out in the case of the various State paupers whose pensions were lately brought before the House.—(Laughter and cheers.) He (Mr. Harvey) would suggest whether it would be well to subject the paupers whose names swelled the Pension List, to the same treatment as the paupers who were now in our workhouses.—(Laughter.) But the debate, instead of being confined to the question really and formally before the house, had branched into vague generalities. The real question before the house was the propriety of an inquiry into the way in which the New Poor Laws had been administered, and the practical working of that measure. Some hon. gentlemen had represented the working of this measure as entirely meritorious; others maintained it was characterised by many defects. It was proper then that an inquiry into its operation should be instituted, to see how the fact really stands. If no inquiry should take place now, and the state of the working man become such that they would pour in petitions to the house on the subject, then they (hon. members) would be told not to legislate under the influence of menaces. The present time was the best for inquiry, and he trusted to the judgment, the wisdom, and the sympathy for suffering of the house, to the institution of that inquiry. The petitions which had been presented that night were from parties who well understood the working of the measure. And in one of the petitions which he (Mr. Harvey) presented, it was stated that the rules of the Commissioners were so severe, that the only security existed in their violation.—(Hear, hear.) He would ask the house whether it was humane to compel a man to go to one of these Bastilles, where, though accompanied by his wife, she could no longer be his companion, and by his children, but no longer as the objects of his care. Property was sufficiently represented in that house; it might, indeed, be said to be the only thing which was represented in it. But he wished hon. members to recollect what would their property be, if not nerved by the industry of the working classes.

After some further discussion, the house divided, when the numbers were—

For the previous question 82
For the amendment 46
Majority against Mr. Walter's motion......—36

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

On Tuesday, Mr. A. Trevor said, that seeing the hon. member for Kilkenny in his place, he wished to put a question to him. The hon. member had a notice of motion on the printed order-book of the house. He wished to know whether the hon. member intended to persevere in pressing that motion this session, and, if not, whether he intended to postpone it till next session?—Mr. O'Connell said the hon. member should have a candid, full, and explicit answer to his question. He (Mr. O'Connel) did not mean to go on with his motion this session, on account of the late period at which they had arrived, but everything that had occurred since he had given notice of it convinced him more than ever that it was absolutely necessary for the House of Commons to take up the question, and in fact it had become their imperative duty, being, as he was, thoroughly persuaded that the very name of freedom would be extinguished in this country unless the House of Lords was reformed. He should bring the matter forward at the earliest period next session.—Mr. A. Trevor said that the hon. gentleman had not answered his question, which was, whether he intended to put the notice of such motion on the order-book for next session.—Mr. O'Connell thought he had answered the hon gentleman's question; he had certainly intended to do so. He would put such a notice on the order-book.—Mr. A. Trevor said that whenever such notice was given, he would give notice to have it expunged from the order-book.—Mr. Ewart gave notice that he would move for a return of all bills which had been sent up from that house to the House of Lords, and had not been afterwards passed, and of all bills which had been sent from the House of Lords to that house and had not been passed, during the last and the present session of Parliament.—Mr. O'Connell gave notice, that early in the next session of Parliament he would move that it be referred to a committee to inquire and report whether or not it be necessary for the public weal and the interests of the realm that a reform should be effected in the House of Lords, extending the principle of representation to the peerage, by altering the qualifications of the electors and the mode of election. (Hear.)—Mr. A. Trevor gave notice, that on Thursday next he would move that the notice just given be expunged from the order-book. (Hear.)

THE IRISH CHURCH.

Lord J. Russell, on the order of the day being read, on Tuesday, for taking into consideration the Lords' amendments to the Church of Ireland Bill, said as to the question of privilege whether the Lords were justified in striking out the clauses regarding grants from the Consolidated Fund, he would wave all objection on that ground, and found his present proposition on the desire to meet the main question in issue, the truth and justice of those portions of the bill that had been rejected by the Lords. He adhered to his opinion on the subject—he could not consent to allow the alterations; and he now put the question in such a shape that the house had the opportunity of distinctly recording whether it concurred in those alterations. If the house should sanction such amendments, he had only to add, that he could not form one of the message announcing to their lordships such acquiescence; on the contrary, he should deem it his duty to resign, on the ground that the house took from him the confidence which he deemed essential. If that were not the result, he should persevere in his endeavours to accomplish the objects of the bill previously to its alteration, being convinced that public opinion, and truth, and justice, were in its favour, and that ultimately they must triumph, and the House of Commons maintain its just influence as the representatives of the people.—Sir R. Peel said that the proposition of the noble lord—to defer the consideration of the Lords' amendments—was neither more nor less than the rejection of them. He complained of the injustice of that course, as deferring steps towards the adjustment of that question which had so much agitated Ireland; for though the bill, as amended, might not do all that was contemplated by the resolution (regarding "appropriation"), it did legislate regarding realities, and only omitted that which, after all, was in a great degree imaginary. As to the principle of "appropriation," in other language, *alienation* of the Church property, he had opposed, and should continue to resist it, whether the amount were small or large. He viewed the principle as fatal to the independence of the Church Establishment; and he, therefore, should continue to offer it his most strenuous resistance, in whatever form it was proposed. With respect to the "public opinion" on which the noble lord relied, he considered that since the carrying of the "appropriation" resolution in April, 1835, public opinion was against the noble lord on all the occasions where there was the opportunity to express it. There had been thirty-one vacancies, and the majority of the returns were against the noble lord. He repeated that he thought the house ought not to reject the amendments because they did not go the full length of the resolution. The right hon. baronet concluded by moving, as an amendment, that the resolutions of the Lords be taken into consideration.—Mr. E. Denison supported the motion.—Lord Sandon spoke against the motion, and in favour of the amendment. He denied that any practical benefit would accrue to Ireland from the bill as it originally stood, and charged those who opposed the alterations of the Lords with making it a party queston.—Mr. Hume replied to the arguments of Lord Sandon, and contended that neither Lord Stanley's nor Lord Morpeth's bill for reforming the Irish Church went far enough.—Sir J. Graham delivered a prosy speech on the Catholic oath, and was replied to by Mr. Shiel, in one of the most brilliant and powerful he has delivered this session. He asked the bishops if they could be ministers of peace and yet wish to perpetuate the evils of Ireland? But the people of England had placed in the hands of the people of Ireland a power which had enabled them to destroy the power of Toryism for ever in that country. The gentry were then opposed to them—the nobility were in array against them—the Parliament was opposed to them; but though their appeal was then refused, they declared their determination to return again, and though they were defeated for a time, their efforts were ultimately crowned with success. The same fortitude and determination that sustained them in the struggle that had passed would bear them through this; and though they (the Opposition) might for a moment succeed in defeating them—though they might for a while succeed in kindling the religious passions of the English people against them—the success would be but the transient success of a moment, for they would come again in the same power in which they had come before; and, no matter what temporary resistance they might be forced to contend against, they would ultimately succeed in obtaining justice for Ireland. (Cheers from the Ministerial benches.) He perceived the right hon. baronet smile at the phrase of "justice to Ireland." He did not think there was anything in the word calculated to excite risibility. He was reminded by the incident of that excellent picture in the National Gallery, painted by Copley, "The death of Lord Chatham." It forcibly presented to his mind the appeal of the expiring statesman to the senate, which he was addressing:—"Do justice to America; do justice to America to night before you sleep." It would be well for England if that appeal had been attended to. When he called on them to do justice to Ireland, he did not expect to see this intimation treated with indifference or contempt. It was not his disposition to address them in the language of vaunt or of menace. However, he would not content himself with pointing from a distance to the dark and dusky mass of their wide-spread and congregated ranks. He would rather pursue the example of him who took the herald of his enemy into his camp, pointed out legion after legion in all their pomp and panoply, pointed out to him their complete discipline and their perfect and powerful organization, then sent the herald back and offered battle to the enemy. When he spoke of the battle, let him not be supposed to intimate his desire to renew such scenes as the Boyne. The battle to which he adverted was not to be waged in martial conflict or even in military strife. They were now in the arena where their contention was to be decided. It was in that house that their battle was to be fought. There they had met them (the Opposition) before, and given them many an overthrow, and there they would meet and discomfit them again. (Ministerial cheers.) It was the customary habit to speak of seven millions of the Roman Catholics of Ireland as if they were a mere brute and sluggish mass, totally devoid of animation or vitality, and without pulse or throb. He was quite ready to admit, that if there was in Ireland seven millions of Helotism, that it would deservedly be disregarded. But was that the case? Certainly not; for the people, whilst they had been engaged in the struggle for freedom, had shown themselves possessed of those qualities which rendered them fit for its possession. The discussions of 30 years, aided by the eloquence of his learned friend (Mr. O'Connell), had fixed in the minds of the people the great principles on which their rights rested. The change pervaded all ranks and classes. There was once a time; and so bowed down was the spirit of the Irish peasant—that if you smote him he would cower beneath the blow. Strike him now, and all the majesty of manly feeling would rise in indignant resistance to the insult. His Celtic blood would boil as fiercely as that of your own Saxon temperament; and he would, as if he were a native of your great and noble land, where the liberty of every man is sacred from molestation, and he would feel the spirit that belongs to a British citizen as fully and as proudly as if from his birth he had breathed in the pure and vitalizing moral atmosphere of that noble and majestic land where each man walks abroad in the consciousness of his personal inviolability, the great charter of freedom enrolled upon his forehead, and the great order of liberty stamped upon his breast. With sixty members in that house, even if they stood alone, unaided by the representatives of the Scotch and English people, they would still triumph. There was one fact which he could not help referring to in answer to the assertion that the people of England were not with them. This was the Peel Parliament, and yet in this Parliament, of his own choosing, the right hon. baronet was defeated. (Ministerial cheering.) Suppose, then, we go to a general election, and the right hon. baronet and his associates are defeated again, and that there be a majority sent back to this house to demand such a bill as this again—in that case, how will you act? The noble lord, the member for South Lancashire, may be prepared to resist to the death. But the right hon. baronet, the member for Tamworth, is too wise to do so. (Loud cheers from the Ministerial benches.)—Lord Stanley said that the debate had not been upon the real question, which was, whether they should take into consideration the Lords' amendments; but if they affirmed Lord J. Russell's proposition, it would be to declare that they would not even consider them. He denied that the bill, even if it were carried in its original form, would "tranquillize" Ireland, as it was called. No Irish member, or member acquainted with Ireland, had ventured or would risk such an assertion. Then why should they support a bill which its friends from Ireland only approved on account of what they called the "principle" of appropriation, because it would serve as a *lever* for other purposes?—Mr. D. W. Harvey, in an eloquent and able speech, supported Lord John Russell's motion. In the course of his address, the honourable and learned member adverted to the "million loan," or its appropriations, in the following terms:—He could not avoid alluding to that clause of the bill which proposed to forego the 700,000*l.* which had been advanced out of the million intended for the relief of the Church. It was in the recollection of the house that Lord Althorp in 1833 came down to the house, and applied for a sum of money for the relief of the clergy, who had been reduced to great distress in consequence of the refusal to pay them their tithes. The case which the noble lord made out on behalf of these distressed individuals had its effect upon the house, and a loan of money to the amount of a million was granted for their relief, to be advanced out of the Consolidated Fund; but the security was given that this be repayable in the shape of a land tax, to be paid back in instalments, extending over a period of five years, when the whole was to be paid. What had become of the sum of 700,000*l.* See the difference of the calculations made in that house when arithmetic was to be used for party purposes. The right hon. baronet opposite, when the calculation had a view to a surplus, used a diminishing arithmetic; but when the sum was to be one of compensation, to be regulated by the amount of the losses, the amount of tithes was made to advance proportionally. When Mr. Littleton, in that house, proposed a measure for meeting the arrears due to the distressed clergymen, the amount of tithes was then calculated at 600,000*l.*; but now, when a different object was in view, the amount had fallen to 300,000*l.*, or a little more; but his present object was not to deal with the amount of the tithes. It was rather to show how the money which had been raised on the plea of providing for the distressed and starving clergy had been misapplied. To show, in short, that so far from being given to relieve the distressed clergy, it had been distributed to noble laymen, to ducal laymen, and, if he might use the words, to female laymen. Every species of supplication had been used by those parties to procure a share of money which had been thus advanced by the people of England If this money had been, as was stated, taken as a loan, on what grounds was it now proposed to remit it? But, even as a loan, it puzzled him to think how ducal absentees could even condescend to borrow this money. This he could not understand. But how they could draw those sums for which the people of this country were taxed; how they could degrade themselves so low as not to borrow, but to take as a gift the money wrung from the people of England, excited in him an indignation and disgust which baffled all language to describe. (Cheers.) His object was not at that late hour to follow out the figurative and and fanciful example of the hon. and learned member for Tipperary, but to come to something which would have a practical direction; and this he thought he should effect by exhibiting these noble and ducal delinquents. By referring to the list of those who had received their portions of this 700,000*l.* it would be found that it contained persons of every class. Some justified their claims by the magnitude of the arrears which were owing to them; some grounded their right to remuneration on the paucity of what was withheld. In short there was nothing too large to be received or too small to be taken. (Laughter.) The Duke of Devonshire condescended to accept the sum of 3,664*l.* without expressing any horror. That this was his grab—(Laughter)—and, not to go out of the same order, a noble earl was satisfied with 86*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, the crumbs. (Laughter.) It had been said that they should not speak irreverently of persons who were absent; and following up this principle, the right hon. the Attorney-General for Ireland had gone round and round, in speaking of a member of the other house—insinuating much and repudiating more. (Cheers and laughter.) With respect to the returns, however, as to the expenditure of this 700,000*l.*, he (Mr. Harvey) spoke in the presence of some who could answer for themselves. (Cheers) There was more than one hon. member in the house who had received a portion of this sum, and he should like to know if it was their intention to vote that the sums thus received in the way of loan should be remitted. (Cheers.) It had been over and over again argued in that house that no hon. member should vote upon a question in which he had the most remote interest. Surely, on the same principle, no hon. gentleman who had received a part of this money should vote for that clause in the bill which excused him from paying his lawful debt. He held a list in his hand of those who had received a portion of that money, but it was in the hands of other hon. members also, and as all who had come in for their share knew what they received, he would not run over it, as he had the pension list, both male and female. There were ladies in this list too—ladies residing in the metropolis—who had claimed and received as lay impropriators. When this loan was proposed, Lord Althorp said he had not the most distant apprehension of its not being repaid. There were then in the house one or two unruly members, who ventured distantly to hint that this loan might, by some dextrous stratagem, be converted into a right. But his lordship took fire at the suggestion, and said that if for a moment he could fancy such a thing—if the slightest dream of it could flash athwart his imagination, (laughter) if the remotest fancy of it could enter into his mind, he would be one of the last to propose it. If hon. members would look over the list they would be able to tell who had dipped their fingers in this loan, which the bill now proposed to remit. (Hear, hear.) Both parties were alike in this. Such was the condition of the people that they had no choice between them. The hon. member thus spoke of the supposed contingency of the accession of the Tories to power, if the Whigs were defeated upon this question:—They were threatened that night that if ministers were left in a minority upon this question, that consequences would occur which would so agitate the vessel of the State—in fact he could not speak with sobriety or calmness of the dangers which had been threatened. There was nothing short of cutting the cable, letting the vessel run to sea, and encountering such perils as would deter any one from attempting to seize the helm and put her head aright. (Opposition cheers and laughter.) For his part he could not conceive whence all those calamities were to come. If the Tories were to come into power to-morrow how would they be met? (Ministeral cheers.) Why, just as they might deserve. (Opposition cheers.) They would not remain an hour in power if they did not mend their manners (Ministerial cheers, and laughter), and yet they would not have much to do; they need only stick to the measures of their predecessors. (Cheers) They could say, "We have a great deal of unfinished work before us, and until we get through that we cannot undertake to execute any new orders." (Loud laughter.) It would take them at least a session or two to finish what they would find begun before them. He did not intend to give his vote through apprehension of any of the horrors which had been held out to them. He would act as he should on a private question, namely, that way in which he considered to be right, and that which the country required of him.—After some further discussion, the house divided, and the numbers were—for Lord John Russell's motion 260, against it 231, majority for postponing the consideration of the amendments, or "kick out" the bill, 29.

CUSTOMS' DUTIES.

The house resolved itself into committee on the Customs' Duties Bill, and Mr. C. P. Thomson stated that owing to the prosperous state of the revenue, he was enabled to propose the reduction of duties on a number of articles, in addition to addition to those which he had stated on a former occasion. The right hon. gentleman then stated the reductions he should propose to make, of which the following are the principal:—He proposed to reduce the duty on pepper from one shilling to sixpence a pound, pimento from fivepence to threepence per pound, cloves from ninepence to sixpence, and a similar reduction in mace. He also proposed that maps and charts should pay only a duty of one penny each, that castor oil should be reduced from 1s. 6d. per pound to 1s. 3d. per cwt., and that foreign silver plate should be admissable at a duty of 2s. 5d per ounce, instead of the present duty of 5s. 6d., and gold plate at 1*l.* per ounce, instead of, as at present, 3*l.* 16*s.* The right hon. gentleman mentioned several other articles the duty upon which he proposed to modify, and added that there were minor articles which he would not trouble the house by specifying. He did not anticipate any great loss to the revenue by these reductions, as, although the amount involved was considerable, he calculated that the consumption of the articles would increase considerably, in consequence of the reductions. The reductions were generally approved of, and the bill was, after a short discussion, reported to the house.

[With the exception of the single article of pepper, it will be seen that the right hon. gentleman has carefully selected the luxuries of the rich, instead of the necessaries of the poor, for making his reductions upon. This is Whig policy, we sup-reductions upon. This is Whig policy, we suppose.]

The House of Commons sat, on Wednesday night, to rather a late hour, but with the exception of the Bill for the removal of the Disabilities of the Jews, which was carried by a majority of 59 to 22, no business of importance was transacted.

The Great Radical Festival in Marylebone.—This festival, in celebration of the passing of the Vestries Act, took place on Wednesday afternoon, at the Lord's Cricket Ground. Among those present were Mr. Hume, Mr. Buckingham, Mr. Ewart, Mr. Hall, Mr. Hawes, Sir Samuel Whalley, Mr. Bulwer, Lord Dudley Stuart, Lord Nugent, Dr. Bowring, Mr. Wakley, Mr. Bish, Mr. Harvey, Mr. Duncombe, &c.; Joseph Bonaparte, the Mexican Ambassador, and several Polish Noblemen were also present. Some good speeches were made, and all went off well.

The meeting of the (so called) Protestant Association, held on Tuesday, to hear Mr. M'Ghee on the subject of the recent forgeries respecting the Catholic Church of Ireland, passed off without any row, as was at one time apprehended. The Rev. Dr. Wiseman and other Catholic gentlemen were present, but as the meeting were determined to hear only one side, they left the Hall, contenting themselves with entering a written protest against the whole of these very absurd proceedings. A collection was made at the door, evidently much to the annoyance of many who attended merely to hear the oratory.

INFLUENCE of the MORAL and PHYSICAL HABITS of the WORKING CLASSES on THEIR HEALTH, &c.

Cleanliness.—Next in importance to cleanliness of person, is that of dress and habitation. Many working men think that when they cannot afford fine clothes to make a show in, it is properly a matter of indifference how dirty they appear; and they therefore, especially when clad in their common working clothes, often go forth in a state of filthiness, that really justifies the contempt with which they are treated by the cleanly dressed portion of society. If they were to write upon their foreheads "I am a beast," it would not more clearly and strikingly express the low estimation in which they hold themselves, than does the state in which too many are to be seen, even on the general scouring day—Sunday. Such persons are in the habit of pleading in excuse the dirtiness of their occupation, and their deficient supply of clothing; but these excuses are ridiculous, for there never was an habitually filthy person in their dress, whether man or woman, who did not spend ten times the sum in drink which would be necessary to enable them to dress decently. Besides, clothes worn continually in a filthy state do not last near so long as if they were kept clean, and consequently the dirty habit is much more expensive than the cleanly one. But the habits of cleanly persons prove the contrary, they prove that when people have decent propensities, and wish to be clean in their persons, in their dress, and in their houses, no circumstances of difficulty can prevent them from being so. The fact is, in almost every case, that the habit of wearing filthy clothes arises from a lazy and beastly disposition, which entitles those who possess it to the contempt of all respectable men, and almost to the execration of the decent men of their own class upon whom they thus bring disgrace. There is no treatment, however humiliating, from masters or persons in other classes of society, that is not richly deserved by any man or woman who is content to be in the habit of filthy dressing. An old friend of mine says that there is no sign for honesty without its exceptions, but the truest rule in the world is that in proportion as a person is filthy they are dishonest; I do not go quite so far, but certainly there are 20 dirty dressed rogues to one who has self respect enough to keep himself cleanly clad.

I have spoken of dress and habitation together, because as the one is, with respect to cleanliness, so almost universally is the other. The only difference is, that there are some persons who keep *Sunday clothes* tolerably clean, and do now and then dress decently, but seldom if ever have their habitation in a perfectly clean or orderly condition. This is an affair, however, chiefly of the women, and to them I wish particularly to speak of it.

A filthy house is unwholesome, so much so that there are many diseases which it engenders, while there are some that cannot be cured in it by any treatment however skilful.

A filthy house is uncomfortable, and hourly uncomfortable too even to its filthiest occupant.

A filthy house is disgraceful, and exposes its inmates to unexpected and daily mortifications.

A filthy house is cursed with wastefulness, for economy is unknown in it.

A filthy house constantly resounds with family broils and it is full of misery, for laziness, want of arrangement, and discontent keep up a perpetual jarring between husband and wife, parents and children.

A filthy house is always a den of ignorance, and often one of drunkenness, for knowledge and sobriety as necessarily cause cleanliness as the sun does light.

A filthy house should never be entered by any decent human being, and the woman of it should be shunned as a breeder of pestilence.

All this, and more, is true of a filthy house, and yet, strange to tell, the people of such miserable abode, see others in a clean and orderly condition, filled with comparative contentment and happiness, and then go back to dwell in their filth and misery without an effort to change for the better.

In many houses to which it would not be just to apply the term *filthy*, there are certain things which properly come under that head, and which no tolerably decent woman should therefore allow to exist. Yards and entrances to the house should never be suffered to remain in a dirty state; filled slop pails, old rags, dirt from the house, &c., are as disgusting as they are unhealthy. Corners, cupboards, boxes, under-the-bed, and such like places should never be used as hiding holes; there should be a fixed place for every thing, and every thing should be put away in a proper condition to be used at once when again needed. Nothing can be much worse in houswifery, than for a woman to put her cooking utensils and table furniture away just as they were left after use, to be cleaned when next wanted. Hanging clothes and other articles on the bed-posts, throwing all sorts of things for the time being on beds, is almost as bad as the hiding-hole practice; the woman who does not keep her bed perfectly clean and proper does not deserve a decent and loving husband, and seldom indeed does a dirty bed give repose to decent or loving husbands—they are almost, if not wholly, incompatible with each other. Tables and chairs should be kept for their proper uses, and clothes, baskets, marketing, &c., should never be suffered to be piled upon them. Any family can afford a few towels, and therefore on no account ought a woman to allow any one to wipe themselves on their clothes, or on any articles of furniture, as *some* lazy working men are very apt to do. Dogs and birds should never be dwellers in any decent house; they are constant sources of the most disagreeable filth; neither should a house be infested by cats, unless the trespasses of rats and mice render it necessary. The endearments usually bestowed on these objects are either ridiculous affectations, or silly habit; and the time and expense laid out upon them had much better be given to some sensible and useful household affair. Beds are sometimes left unmade through the day, this is a vile custom, that no woman should be guilty of. Beds should be made, the house cleaned up, and every thing put in order as early in the day as possible; the woman who postpones her daily household affairs in any way, or under any pretext, can not fail to become eminently sluttish.

There is a class of women who may be properly enough termed hypocritically cleanly; they are always outside clean; where their skin is exposed it is perfectly clean, but no where else; their outter clothes are always clean, and the inner garments generally dirty: walk into their houses, all that meets the eye is very clean, but look behind the furniture—open the boxes—expose the inside of any thing and there you find filth in abundance. These women may, however, be cured, and I recommend their husbands to cure them by exposing them now and then to visiters.

Had our rulers been half as anxious for the elevation and happiness of the people at large, as they were to live at ease and enjoy all the good of life themselves, we should have had long ago a code of laws against filthiness; for very few of those acts which are called crimes, and severely punished as such, are so detrimental to the proper ends of society as filthy habits in a people are. Indeed some eastern nations have viewed the subject so much in this light that they have introduced rules of cleanliness into their fundamentals laws.

I am sure that nothing would contribute so greatly and so rapidly to the bettering of the condition of the working class as an improvement in their habits of cleanliness. And those amongst them who have really decent and cleanly habits, it seems to me, could not better employ some of their efforts for the amelioration of their class, than by directing them to this matter. At all events the clean should in every possible way separate themselves from the unclean, and never let an opportunity pass of showing the filthy how degraded they are. This advice may appear harsh, perhaps it is so, but it is correct, for the vice of filthiness is so beastly that nothing but the severest remedies can have any effect upon it. Every cleanly man who is compelled by circumstances to work or associate with a filthy one, should take advantage of all opportunities to instruct and correct him. No cleanly family should visit or receive visits from a filthy one; the vice of filthiness is never cured or lessened by the example of the cleanly, any more than the habit of stealing is by the example of honesty on others. Filthy people should be made to feel that they are a degraded *caste*, unfit for civilized communion, a few degrees above brute nature, but only a few.

A Physician.

A Beast.—On Tuesday, July 26, as some labourers were at work in a field in the parish of Friendsbury, Kent, one of them undertook, for a small wager, to eat, within an hour, for his lunch, 4½ pounds of raw ham, which be completed in 59 minutes; to eat a nest of young sparrows, three in number—time, three minutes; to eat a quart of shrimps, heads, tails, and all—time, eight minutes; to drink four quarts of small beer—time, 7 minutes, which he actually accomplished in 57 minutes, though a little puzzled in swallowing the last sparrow by one of its legs hanging in between his teeth; after that he walked to the Jolly Sailor and drank three quarterns of rum, and took his pipe and enjoyed himself in the evening over six pots of Barclay and Perkins.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BY J. CLEAVE.

I hope to be able shortly to announce to my friends and subscribers, the arrangements made relative to this paper, consequent on the reduction of the Newspaper Stamp Duties.

Although I do not quite concur in the reasoning of JOHN PUBLIC, *I so fully approve of the object of his communication, that I should have printed it this week, but that want of space has prevented me. I hope to find room for it next week.*

A BRITISH TAR *is quite right: a printer's blunder had made the vessel "rather a large one."*

FIGARO IN LONDON of this week contains—The Bantling Bishops, with a Caricature—The Farce of Legislation—Dispatches from the East—The Irish Church Bill—French and English Press—City University—Awful Blasphemy—A Peer Overboard—Brevities—Theatricals, Captain Polhill, Captain Addison, the Duke of Beaufort, &c. &c.

W. Strange, 21, Paternoster-row; Wakelin, 1, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street; and all booksellers.

BISHOPS' CHURCH REEORM BILLS.

Just published, 12mo., price 1s.,

STATISTICS of the CHURCH of ENGLAND, as developed in the Reports of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, comprising the actual state of the Bishoprics, and the Cathedral and Collegiate Churches; an Alphabetical List of the Dignitaries, the Pluralists, with the Incomes and Preferments held by each, as returned by themselves; with Strictures on Church Reform, and the Bills introduced by his Majesty's Ministers.

London: Effingham Wilson, 88, Royal Exchange.

Weekly Police Gazette.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6.

ANOTHER "collision" has taken place between the two Houses of Parliament, in illustration, we presume, of the super-eminent advantages of our "nicely-balanced" constitution. We suppose that the public must await the pleasure of their Lordships of the Upper House, for the business of legislation to proceed. When they are tired of playing at see-saw with the Commons, they will, like other good children, sit them down to their tasks.

The "amendments," or mutilations, of the Lords in the Irish Church Bill, were rejected by the House of Commons, on Tuesday night, after a prolonged and spirited debate, by a majority of 29; and this rejection of the altered Bill disposes of the question for another session.

Lord John Russell, as the representative of the government, and the leader of the House, treated their Lordships with some severity; he seemed to rise with the occasion, and exhibited a degree of manliness and of intrepidity which we should much like to see more fully carried out in all the ministerial proceedings:—

"If (said he) the members of the House of Commons, the representatives of the people of the empire, choose to go to the bar of the Lords, and in humble guise recant their former resolution, agree to the rejection of its principle, acknowledge their error, accept the lesson of wisdom and policy taught them by the Lords, and submit to their dictation, I can only say that I would not accompany them. (Much cheering.) We are prepared to stand upon the principle we have professed. (Hear, hear.) We maintained that that principle was essential to a final settlement of the tithe question when we were out of office, and if, while we are in office, the House of Commons thinks proper to affirm an opposite principle, amounting to a denial of that which we asserted, of course it will be our duty to resign, and to pretend no longer to govern the councils of this country. (Cheers from all sides.)"

We only ask that Lord J. Russell and his colleagues should take up this ground fully and fairly upon all questions on which they are pledged to the country. They have now, surely, ample proof of the folly of trimming for the sake of avoiding collisions with the Tories; and the only thing that can save them from defeat in those which they must yet encounter, is a firm determination to carry out the great principle of reform into all the institutions of the country. They must give up playing at reform, and set to work in good earnest.

THE *Morning Chronicle* has been prostituting its columns to the defence and praise of that monster of political profligacy and sordid avarice, the King of the French; and thus destroying any claims which it might be supposed to have had upon the support of those who test the honesty and value of journals by their adherence to sound principle. If the *Chronicle* is to be believed, the people of France have, from the revolution of 1830, been gradually, and not slowly, advancing in national wealth, popular comfort, intellectual and moral strength, and all the other elements of the most enduring prosperity. The people are represented as being prosperous and contented, moreover, affectionately attached to the person of the King, and strongly wedded to the form of government "under which they have the happiness to live." Here are the proofs of these statements, as they are to be gathered from the columns of the *Chronicle*:—

"Three years of abundant harvest have been especially favourable to the working classes of the great commercial and manufacturing towns.

"The years 1833, 1834, and 1835, taken together, present a greater amount of exportations and importations than any period of the same duration anterior to the revolution of July.

"The taxes, of which the rate has been unchanged, have become every year more and more productive, while several imposts, which weighed heavily upon the people, have been gradually abolished or diminished.

"Every restriction on the corn trade has been abolished since 1831, and the duties upon foreign corn have been considerably reduced.

"The taxes upon the various species of liquors have been reduced upon an average about 39 per cent., and those taxes which pressed most heavily upon the small consumer have been totally taken off.

"The royal lotteries and the gaming-houses have been suppressed.

"There has been a great increase upon the amount received by the Savings' Banks.

"The Government has directed all its efforts towards the completion of the roads and the canals. Since 1830, more than a thousand leagues of road have been either greatly improved, or altogether formed, especially in the central and southern districts, where the means of communication from town to town were least perfect.

"The canals commenced in 1830 offered no great extent of surface; now, nearly the whole canals, comprehending a vast system, have been terminated. Vessels from the Rhine now pass into the Saone, and can descend either the Rhone or the Loire, or direct their course towards the Seine. Vessels from the Scheldt can also proceed to Paris. The construction of bridges over all the rivers has so rapidly increased, that France can count more bridges erected over the navigable rivers in the six years since 1830, than were built in the *six preceding centuries!*

"Before the revolution of July, the instruction of the people was shamefully neglected. In some of the departments the number of children educated in the primary schools did not amount to the two-hundredth part of the population. Now the public treasure, the *conseils generaux*, and the *communes*, concur to favour public instruction. The method of instruction has also been improved by the means of normal schools, intended for the training of ushers and schoolmasters, who can be recommended for their knowledge and morality.

"The condition of the veteran soldier has been much ameliorated by the law of 1831, which fixed at a higher rate the pensions granted to veterans, invalids, and their widows and orphans."

Now, supposing that all these averments were true and indisputable—that no fraud lurked under any of the terms employed—what would they prove, in relation to the general character of the government and the political condition of the people? Nothing like what the *Chronicle* is desirous to prove. All that the *Chronicle* avers might be admitted, to the utmost extent it can desire, without, in the slightest degree, affording an inference in favour of the claim of the government and the King to popular confidence, or against those who are struggling to overturn that government, in order to introduce one standing upon a wider basis, and comprehending in its regards and sympathies a larger number of the people.

We have neither time nor space just now to take a review of the change promised to the French people by the extraordinary and glorious revolution of 1830, as contrasted with their actual political condition at the present time. This we may do upon some future occasion; remarking only at present, that the *Chronicle* confounds the social comforts with the political liberties of a people—than which nothing can be more distinct, as may be seen in some of those eastern countries where the government is arbitrary and despotic, and the people quiet and happy. The fact is, that the government of France is the government of the middle classes; it has no sympathies with the mass of the people; those few whom it has admitted within the pale of the constitution, may have but little to complain of; but what is this to the millions upon millions who are disfranchised of their political liberties, and exist only as so many serfs, at the will and caprice of the government? The "heroes of the revolution" did not spill their blood to better their political condition, only to the extent that they have hitherto achieved. Abundant harvests, better paid soldiers, an increase of labour, the reduction of a few insignificant imposts, the abolition of gaming-houses and lotteries, the multiplication of roads and canals, and the extension of elementary education, may be things very well adapted to parade as so many proofs of national amelioration, but they will not disprove the damning facts against Louis Philip, that he has violated all the more important obligations of his constitutional oath, in reference to the political liberties of the people, and has laboured unremittingly to perpetuate the vile aristocratic system of his predecessors of the House of Bourbon.

The *fetes* of the Three Days have been celebrated amid gloom and arrests; the King has been afraid to stir out of the palace; and the most formidable preparations have been made to avert some anticipated but unascertained insurrection, by which the life of the King and the existence of the government were seriously menaced. Paris is, and has been for some time past, like a great fortress, under apprehension of attack from some formidable enemy, within and without; the King and his family have been kept close prisoners in the palace, the national troops and the guards are constantly under arms, and the artillery rest with their matches in their hand. But all this, if we are to believe the *Chronicle*, is proof indubitable of the King's popularity, and of the people's attachment to his House and government!

We scarcely ever witnessed a more profligate prostitution of the press, than the *Chronicle* has furnished in this voluntary laudation of the King and government of the French. It proves, beyond doubt, that whatever may be the general tone of the politics of that paper, it is wholly destitute of political principle, and the love of truth; and is, at the best, but a prosperous stock-jobbing speculation.

THE Petworth petition, presented to the House of Commons last week, and again brought before it on Monday night, has placed the working of the New Poor Law before the country, in a very striking and impressive light. The petition did not originate with what the authors of the Bill may be pleased to denominate "meddling demagogues" or "noisy Radicals;" it was not the work of the "unreasonably disaffected," or of those who wish to make the poorer class of labourers dissatisfied with their condition, and to rouse them to resistance. Nothing of this sort can be alleged, for it was the spontaneous effusion of a number of persons assessed to the poor rate, and some of them to a very considerable amount; persons who have severely felt the pressure which of late years has been caused by the great increase in this rate, and who have, therefore, a very deep interest in any diminution that may be made in its amount, and are not very likely to exaggerate the hardships to which the economising and grinding system of the commissioners subjects the poor creatures who come under its operation. Looking at the statatements made in the petition, in this point of view, it is impossible to deny that they are entitled to very great attention, and to the most thoughtful consideration. They must either spring from a feeling of humanity, having reference to the misfortunes and sufferings of others; or they must be prompted by a sense of the danger to which the circumstances set forth by the petitioners subject themselves and their posterity. In either case, no one can deny that it becomes the imperative duty of the legislature to institute an inquiry into the alleged facts, and to apply to them the speediest and most effectual remedy within its reach.

There is another circumstance, too, which gives the Petworth petition a strong claim upon the attention of the ministry. It is not a "declamatory and indiscriminate attack" upon their Poor Law. The petitioners have calmly and dispassionately examined its advantages and its defects; they have impartially reviewed its operation in reference to the rate-payers on the one hand, and to the poor, for whom it is intended, on the other; and while they strongly deprecate what they find of evil and hardship in it, they unhesitatingly bear their testimony to what they believe to be the benefits produced by its more sound and healthy provisions. They say, that

"They had long viewed with concern the great increase of pauperism in this neighbourhood, and were convinced of the necessity that existed for much alteration either in the poor law itself, or in the mode of its administration; and the petitioners are sensible that the operation of the Poor Law Amendment Act has been productive of a considerable alleviation of those burdens, the constantly increasing pressure of which at one time fell so heavily on the landed property of this country; and the petitioners are desirous to co-operate in their respective stations towards carrying the provisions of the act into effect, as far as can be done consistently with justice and humanity."

Now, we repeat, that the relation in which the petitioners stand to the law in question, and the disposition which they evidently have to carry into effect all those parts of it which they believe to be consonant with justice and with their own permanent interests, must give them the very strongest claim upon the legislature, for the consideration of those evils of which they complain.

What are their complaints? We shall give them in the words of the petitioners themselves, than which no representation can be more powerfully or affectingly made. They say,—

"The petitioners submit to the house, that an order recently issued by the Poor Law Commissioners, forbidding any out-door relief whatever to be given to the families of able-bodied labourers, is neither just nor humane. The petitioners beg to state, that they are acquainted with many instances in which a labouring man, earning upon an average of the whole year less than 2s. per day, is called upon by this order to support a family of from six to ten children, all of very tender age, and the petitioners are perfectly aware of the impossibility of his doing so. By the order in question, the only alternative offered is, to take the parents with their children into the workhouse, where the husband and the wife are to be separated from each other and from their children, and where the degree of confinement and discipline differs little from those of a prison, and to the honest and industrious labourer is equally loathsome and degrading."

Surely, the impolicy of this order is equal to its inhumanity. A labourer may successfully struggle to support a family of five or six children; but because he cannot eke out his earnings to the subsistence of nine or ten, the Commissioners, in their wisdom, refuse him a small addition to his income, and thus compel him to throw the entire burden of his whole family upon the rest of the parish! But this is the least important consideration in reference to the arbitrary regulation. What shall be said of its humanity, and of its moral effect upon the labouring population? Let us hear the petitioners again:—

"The petitioners beg to state to the house, that the guardians of the Petworth and several other Sussex unions have sent strong memorials to the board of Poor Law Commissioners, calling their attention to the harshness and extreme injustice of an order, the effect of which is *to inflict upon the industrious and deserving poor man a punishment more severe than that with which many felonies are visited;* to destroy all his domestic comforts, by compelling him to quit his cottage and separate from his family, and *to take from him all those local attachments*, and *annihilate all those feelings*, which have hitherto been *his pride* as well as *his solace*, and helped *to render a life of toil endurable*; and that the guardians have earnestly requested to be permitted to take into the workhouse such a proportion of the children belonging to large families as should seem to them expedient, according to the peculiar circumstances of each particular case, and that this their request has been met by an absolute refusal from the board, and a positive injunction to act up to the extreme letter of the original order. And, should such be the case, the petitioners cannot refrain from calling the attention of the house to the heartrending scene of an honest and industrious labourer, with no other crimes on his head than those of poverty, and of being the father of a large helpless family, shut up in a workhouse, divided from all that is dear to him, when compared with the joyous comfort which your petitioners, and no doubt the members of the house, have often with delight contemplated in the sight of an honest and industrious labourer, after the toil of the day, sitting at his cottage door with his children, as dear to him as those of his superiors are to them, playing around him, or sitting on his knee."

If the object of the Commissioners had been to demoralize the rural population of the country, to the utmost possible extent, and to destroy the last remaining link that binds them to those above them in society, they could have devised no more efficient scheme than this. It is equally opposed to the law of nature and to the rights of the poor; and, if not speedily reversed, it cannot fail to give rise to the most mischievous and deplorable consequences. It is the first duty of the state to provide the means of subsistence for all upon whom it devolves the obligation of contributing to its safety and support; to keep up a marked distinction between poverty and crime; and to preserve unbroken all those natural and moral ties between the various persons of whom the community is composed, upon which society is based. And where this duty is violated, under any pretence, it cannot fail to produce, either sooner or later, one of those social convulsions which bring desolation and destruction in their train.

Mr. Walters's motion for an inquiry into the working of the law, in the ensuing session, was resisted by the government, and refused by the House; but we are much mistaken if so monstrous a decision do not greatly add to the feeling of hostility previously and extensively existing against the law. If it work so well as they pretend, why will they not accede to the only proposition which will enable them to demonstrate the fact to others?

RADICALISM IN THE NORTH.

Kingston-upon-Hull, July 26, 1836.

AT a very numerous meeting of the Members of the Radical Association, and the inhabitants of Hull generally, held on the Evenings of the 25th and 26th inst., Mr. John Jackson in the Chair, Mr. John Peck moved, and Mr. James Wallworth seconded the following Resolution, which was carried unanimously:—

That the hearty thanks of this meeting be given to John Bell, Esq., late Editor and Joint-Proprietor of the *True Sun*, for the uniform courage displayed by him in defending the rights of the people; and this meeting is also of opinion that in consequence of his indefatigable exertions and immense sacrifices both of personal liberty and personal property in the cause of Radical Reform, he merits the undivided support, esteem, and gratitude of the Radicals, not only of Hull, but of every town and village in the United Kingdom.

Signed, J. JACKSON, Chairman.
JOHN STONE, Treasurer.
JAMES WALLWORTH, Secretary.
ISAAC WATTS, Deputy do.

SUB-TENANTS OR "LODGERS" FRANCHISE.

OCCUPIERS of houses, shops, counting-houses, apartments, or other premises of 10l. yearly value, the *poor rates of which are paid by the landlord*, may obtain their franchise in cities or boroughs by observing the following

INSTRUCTIONS:

Take a witness with you to the overseer of the poor of your parish, and demand of him to be rated in the poor-rate book for the time forward, for the premises you occupy. At the end of one year from the date of your application you will be entitled to be placed on the ensuing list of voters. The neglect or refusal of the overseer to rate you is of no consequence, the proof of your demand being sufficient to establish your right. If you do not find your name in the list on the church-door at the proper time, give the common notice required by the Reform Act (Schedule I, No. 4), and upon attending before the revising barrister, you will be placed in the register. Your claim to be rated will not alter the liability of your landlord for the amount of the rate, that being especially provided for in the Reform Act. It makes no difference whether your tenancy is yearly, monthly, or weekly, provided it amounts to 10l. within the year.

SURREY RADICAL ASSOCIATION.

On Monday evening, a meeting of this association took place at the chapel, Portland-street, Walworth, to consider of the propriety of petitioning the House of Commons on the subject of the imprisonment of Dr. Beaumont in France: Mr. Hoare in the chair.

The Chairman, after reading some extracts from Dr. Beaumont's protest against the illegal proceedings of the French Chamber of Peers, which drew forth marks of general admiration, observed that it was the duty of every man calling himself a Radical to come forward in the cause of their suffering friend, Dr. Beaumont; it was their duty to call on Government to instruct their well-paid ambassadors to do their duty, and demand a reversion of the illegal sentence passed by the French tyrant Peers. (Hear.)—He must say, however, that our ambassadors served no purpose of utility, but merely to keep up the senseless mummery and pageantry of a Court.—(Hear.) It was, however, satisfactory that the sympathies expressed by the people of England at the meeting at the Crown and Anchor, and other places, had become known in France, for although the government of Louis Philippe had sent back to this country the newspapers containing a full report of that meeting, yet he was happy to say that a Belgian paper had given nine columns of it, (cheers) and the effect was, that these papers had found their way into France.—(Cheers.) That Louis Philippe was not on a bed of roses was clear from the fact that he had given orders for a ball-proof carriage, and would most likely, before long, stand in need of a ball-proof skin.—(Hear, hear.)

Mr. Simpson proposed the first resolution to the effect, "That the atrocious sentence passed by a French Chamber of Peers on Dr. Beaumont, under an *ex post facto* law, requires an alteration in the law of nations, so that no foreigner shall be tried except in the presence, and with the assistance, of his own countrymen." He observed that Dr. Beaumont had made himself obnoxious to the tyrants of France by taking up the cause of the working man.—(Hear.) By devoting his education and talents to the service of the working man, he had lost *caste* with that society in which his fortune and friends had fitted him to move, but he acquired a place in the heart of every well-wisher to mankind, and his name would be handed down to posterity amongst the greatest and noblest benefactors of mankind.—(Cheers.) The guilty Louis Philippe was even now in greater danger in his ball-proof carriage than the virtuous Beaumont in the power of his persecutors. Virtue would still protect him and release him from his dungeon, while the guilty tyrant will soon fall from the tottering throne which is shaking under him.—(Hear.)

Mr. Brockle seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Price proposed the second resolution, "That the illegal imprisonment of our fellow-coutryman, Dr. Beaumont, calls aloud on all Englishmen, for the sake of justice, and to maintain the honour of their country, to come forward and intercede for him." He said Dr. Beaumont was condemned to perpetual imprisonment—a punishment only extended in this country to the most heinous offences. But Dr. Beaumont only stood up publicly in support of the rights of the working man, this was the head and front of his offending.—(Hear, hear.) And mark, for this he was confined in a dungeon 17 months without trial, and then sentenced under a law not in existence at the commencement of his incarceration. He contended that nothing ever enacted under the name of justice was so monstrous as the trial of Dr. Beaumont. He thought the honour of our country was deeply wounded in his person, and he was sure that at one period even a Tory Government would have remonstrated with the French Government in a voice of thunder if they had dared to have so outraged all law in the person of a British subject.—(Cheers.) He would urge them to agitate, they had done much by agitation, and by it alone could they expect to release that brave man, Dr. Beaumont.—(Cheers.)

Messrs. Puddifoot and Fisher spoke in support of the resolutions, which were carried unanimously, and a petition founded on them to the House of Commons read, when the meeting adjourned until next Monday evening, at the same place, when the subject will be further discussed.

The House of Lords has rejected Steverson's Brighton Railway Bill, after it has cost the parties, as is alleged, upwards of 100,000*l.*

LETTER TO SIR ROBERT PEEL, MP., BY WM. COBBETT, M.P. FOR OLDHAM.

(*From Legacy to Labourers.*)

SIR,—Dedications are, generally, things of a very unmeaning character. Whatever this may be in other respects, it shall not be without a meaning: it shall state to you, without flattery and without rudeness; first, my reasons for writing and publishing this book; and, second, my reasons for dedicating it to you.

My reasons for writing and publishing this book are these: it has always been my wish, that the institutions of England and her fundamental laws should remain *unchanged.* Not that I was unable to discover, in the order of nobility, and in the circumstances connected with that order; in the distribution of the immense property of the church; in some other really properly called *institutions* of the country, things which I could have wished to be otherwise, than to be as they were: but there was so much of good in the institutions which we inherited from our fathers, that I always looked at any change in them with great apprehension. But, with regard to the *innovations* on those institutions: with regard to the monstrous encroachments of the aristocracy and of the usurers, within the last fifty years especially, it was impossible for me not to wish for a change, and as impossible for me not to resolve on assisting in effecting that change, if it were to be effected. It was impossible for me to look at the new treason laws, new felony laws, Bourbon-police laws, laws violating the compact between the people and the clergy, new and multiplied laws hostile to the freedom of the press, hundreds of acts of parliament, subjecting men's persons and property to be disposed of, to a certain extent, without trial by jury; the monstrous partiality in taxation; a standing army in time of peace, greater than was ever before needed in time of war: new crimes in abundance, created by act of Parliament; new punishments for old crimes; employment of spies justified in the House of Parliament; or, at least, no punishment inflicted upon any one for being a spy, or for having employed spies.

It was impossible for me to behold these things; to hold a pen at the same time, and to know that a good many of my countrymen were ready to read what I wrote; it was impossible for me to be thus situated, and not exert myself in an endeavour to put a stop to these encroachments, and to bring my country back to something like the government which existed when I was born: to put a stop to the Bourbon innovations, and to bring England back again to English government.

I was in hopes that the "*Reformed* Parliament" would, at once, have set to work to sweep away these innovations. Not only did it not do this, but it set itself to work to add to them in number, and to enlarge those that already existed. I pass over twenty instances of this, and come to that great and terrible innovation, the Poor-law Bill. Long before I was in Parliament, I saw the deep-laid scheme gradually preparing for execution. When it was matured and brought before us, I opposed it with all my might. I did every thing that I could do to prevent it from being passed.

In this case how stood the matter? There was a proposition to abrogate (though not by name), in effect, those rights of the poor which had always existed, since England had been called England; which rights had been so solemnly recognised by the Act of the 43rd of Elizabeth; which act had existed upwards of two hundred years, and which had seen, during its existence, the most orderly, the most independent, yet the most obedient; the best fed and the best clad, and, at the same time, the most industrious, and most adroit working people that ever lived upon the face of the earth, being, along with these qualities, the best parents, the best children, the most faithful servants, the most respectful in their demeanour towards superiors, that ever formed a part of any civil community.

And, sir, what was the GROUND stated for abrogating this law; for uprooting the old and amiable parochial governments of England? What was the ground stated for the doing of this thing; for the sweeping away of this government, carried on by neighbours for their mutual good and happiness; what was the ground stated for the tearing to pieces of this family government, and subjecting thirteen thousand parishes to the absolute will of three commissioners, stuck up in London by the servants of the king, and removeable at their pleasure? Why, the grounds were as follow, as stated by the Lord Chancellor, who was backed by Lord Radnor and by the Duke of Wellington, and a majority of the two Houses, you, sir, being in the majority of one of those Houses.

There were many pretences urged; many assertions made; but the main ground, which, like the rod of Aaron, devoured all the rest, was, that, *if this Bill were not passed the poor-rates would soon swallow up the estates of the lords and gentlemen;* and that it was necessary to be passed, in order *to save their estates;* for that, unless it were passed, there was *no security for property.*

Often as I have disproved these assertions; often as I have shown that the increased amount of poor-rates has not been so great, nor any thing like so great, as the increased amount of rent and taxes: often as I have shown that the inevitable tendency of the Bill is, to bring down the farmers and labourers of England to the state of those in Ireland; often as I have shown these things, I must show them again here; because I intend this little book to go into every parish in this whole kingdom; and to be in all the industrious classes (who alone give strength to the country, and who furnish the rich with all their riches), the YOUNG MAN'S BEST, MOST USEFUL AND MOST FAITHFUL COMPANION.

With regard to the increase of the poor-rates, and their capacity of *swallowing up estates;* this charge against the working people of England is, as I am about to show, as false as that of the filthy Elders against Susannah; or, which is more a case in point, as false as the charge of the she-devil Jezebel against Naboth. The poor-rates, by all the liars of the poor-law scheme, are made to amount to upwards of *eight millions* a year; but the return laid before us in Parliament has that much of honesty in it to take off two millions and more, and ascribe them to other heads of local expenditure, stating to us that the sum expended *on account* of the poor, amounts to six millions seven hundred thousand pounds a year. From this we are to deduct what is laid out on *law*, on *hired overseers;* on things invented for the purpose of *punishing* the poor; and, besides these, there are the sums expended on account of "*Irish and Scotch vagrants;*" so that, even these expenses, which arise out of a want of efficient poor-laws in Scotland, and out of a want of any poor-laws in Ireland, are laid to the charge of the slandered working people of England! As much pains as possible are taken to confuse these accounts; but I venture to say, that, if the House of Commons do its duty and get to the bottom of this matter, it will be found that not more than four millions out of the eight millions of pounds, are actually received by the poor; and that a very considerable part of that is required to maintain the wives and children of men imprisoned or transported, for the sole purpose of securing the enjoyment of the *pleasures of the rich;* that is to say, for killing, or being in pursuit of, those wild animals, which, as I shall have to show in the course of this book, the law of nature, the laws of God, and the fundamental laws of England, declare to be the *common property of all mankind.*

But, taking the matter upon the showing of these confused, unsatisfactory, and really false accounts, recently presented to us; taking it to be true that the poor cost six millions seven hundred thousand pounds a year; taking it to be true that these accounts are correct, are we to suppose that the poor-rates were to be stationary, while *rents* and *taxes* were augmented ten or twenty fold? I might mention the *increase of population,* if I had a mind to avail myself of it; but knowing that to be a prodigious rational lie; knowing that England and Wales were, fifty years ago, upon the whole, more populous than they are now, or, at least, fully as populous, I leave that lie for the use of the "Society of Useful Knowledge;" and confine myself to *rents* and *taxes.* With regard to rents, it is notorious that they are twice as high as they were forty-four years ago; and, pray, why are not the poor-rates to increase in the same proportion? Why should not the poor be more costly, as the landlords' income has been greater? But, it is the *taxes* that make the curious exhibition when compared with the poor-rates. The following figures, stating the amount of the rates, in the reign of James the Second; in the year 1776; in the year 1789; and in the year 1833, ought to be familiar to every man who takes upon himself the office of being an adviser of the king. I will waive all that I have said about the falsehood of the statement of expenses imputed to the poor, and will suppose the poor to have cost last year six millions seven hundred thousand pounds; and then the comparative statement of poor-rates and taxes will stand as follows; I just observing here, that as to the *government taxes*, the statement here includes the taxes of the *three kingdoms*, I being unable to separate them by the means of any documents that I possess. Five-sixths of the whole are, indeed, raised in England and Wales; but this is no matter with regard to my present purpose, the proportion being as true as if the amount paid by each of the kingdoms could be ascertained. Thus, then, stands the matter.

	POOR RATES.	GOVT. TAXES.
Reign of James II.	£160,000	£1,300,000
1776	1,496,906	8,000,000
1789	2,250,000	16,000,000
1833	6,700,000	52,000,000

Ought not the insolent calumniators of the industrious classes of England to blush at the sight of this? Ought not these impudent and unfeeling men to think a little of the consequences of their thus wantonly calumniating this laborious people, and calling them "idle and sturdy vagabonds?" Must it not be evident to every one, without going into particular instances of illustrations, that the increase of poor-rates has arisen from the increase of rents and the increase of taxes; and not at all from any defect in the poor-laws, nor from any defect in their administration by overseers and magistrates? How comes it that they never produced all this mass of evil attributed to them, in the course of two hundred years? And how comes it that they produce no such evils now, in the untaxed United States of America?

It is true, that the nation is burdened, even to the breaking it down: it is true that the farmers are ruined by prices equal to the prices of forty years ago; but, are they ruined by the six millions (allowing it to be the six millions); or, are they ruined by the fifty-two millions? It is also true that a very large part, and the greater part, of landlords are upon the point of utter ruin; but have they been ruined by the six millions, or by the fifty-two millions? Have they been ruined by the poor-rates; or by the expense of the standing army in time of peace; by the pensions, sinecures, grants, and allowances, half-pay, amounting altogether to between six and seven millions a year; and by the thirty millions a year paid to the usurers, more than doubled in real amount by the passing of your bill?

Monstrous! Stupendous stock of impudence, even in a half-drunk mountebank, to pretend, that the ruin has arisen from the working people! It has been established for fact, that a hundred and thirteen of your brother privy-councillors, not including bishops or royal family, swallow up *six hundred and fifty thousand pounds a year* out of the taxes; a sum equal to the aggregate amount of the poor-rates of Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Huntingdonshire, Cumberland, Monmouthshire, Rutlandshire, Westmoreland, and another county or two into the bargain! Yet this is nothing: this is no swallowing up! We vote every year a sum of money to be sent to Hanover, to be given to half-pay officers and their widows and children there, equal to the poor-rates of Cumberland and Westmoreland! There were grants *to augment the livings of the clergy in England*, to the amount of the poor-rates for one year of ten counties in England, standing the first on the alphabetical list. We have just voted, to be given to lords, baronets, and 'squires, to induce them to free their slaves in the West Indies, as much money as would keep the poor of England and Wales for *five years!* All these are not "*swallowings up,*" I suppose; but the working people know that they are *swallowed up*; and that they themselves are compelled to pay the far greater part of these sums out of the fruits of their labour.

One's blood boils at the bare statement of these undeniable facts. But this is not doing half justice to the working part of the community. The amount of the poor-rates; the amount of what the poor receive in case of necessity, is swelled up and trumpeted about all over the kingdom. The atrocious lie of EIGHT MILLIONS is current in Ireland, as if communicated by a king's proclamation. But, while this atrocious lie is trumped about, great care is taken not to say a word about *what the working people pay!* Yet how large a part of the fifty-two millions, how very large a part do *they pay*, out of the fruit of their labour! Their *drink*, raised by their own hands, in their own country, pays a tax of *two hundred per cent.*; while the drink of the rich, produced in other countries, pays a tax of only *twenty per cent.!* The malt tax alone, to say nothing of the hop tax, costs, including the monopoly arising out of the tax, not less than twelve millions a year, falling upon the shoulders of the working people alone, and on those of the tradesmen and farmers. A drunken mountebank would have them use "COARSER FOOD," and, perhaps, drink water. I know one mountebank, well loaded with public money, who says that beer is "*a luxury*, and not a *necessary* of life." This queer mountebank seems to forget, that if there were no beer, there could be no malt tax, and that then there would be nothing to pay his pensions and his jobbings with! The working people pay the far greater part of the taxes out of their wages, and the beastly Malthusian philosophers would take away the wages, and yet have the taxes! Ah, sir! it is a puzzler! it really does seem as if the *expunging* of my RESOLUTION against you was not the last piece of expunging which we were destined to behold.

(*To be continued.*)

THE PUBLIC should LOSE NO TIME in going to inspect the immense STOCK of FINE TEAS now on SALE at BURNARD'S celebrated and old-established Tea Warehouse, No. 32, Little Pultney-street, opposite Walker's-court, near Golden-square, St. James's, Westminster. One shilling a pound may be saved by the Public in purchasing Teas at the above Establishment; Families taking a chest or a 12 lb. box, will be charged lower than they could supply themselves through any other medium.

Congou kind Tea......2s. 4d.	Fine ditto ....4s. 0d.
Better Description....3s. 4d.	Hyson flavoured......5s. 6d.
Duty on these is 1s. 6d.	Duty 2s. 2d.
Strong Gongon Tea....3s. 6d.	Fine Hyson ....6s. 6d.
Fine flavoured ditto...4s. 0d.	Fine Gunpowder ditto 7s. 6d.
Pekoe flavoured ditto 4s. 8d.	Duty 3s.
Duty 2s. 2d.	Good Roasted Coffee ..1s. 8d.
Finest Pekoe Tea.......5s. 6d.	Fine Berbice..........1s.10d.
Duty 3s.	Mocha, or Turkey 2s. 0d
Green Tea ....3s. 6d.	

Orders, post paid, duly attended to.

CHEAP CLOTHING, at 92 and 93, Fleet-street, near the Avenue to St. Bride's Church.

J. SWAIN and Co., Tailors, &c., whilst gratefully acknowledging the very extensive support with which they have been honoured for the last eight years, beg to direct the attention of gentlemen to the very superior quality of their goods, and the not-less-superior style of the cut and make of their garments, which, they confidently avow, are not surpassed at the most fashionable houses at the west end of the town; and that, too, at scarcely half the price charged at such houses, as will be seen by the following list of their prices—

FOR CASH ONLY.

Finest Blue or Black Suit.........	6	6	0
Do. Medley Colours..........	5	10	0
Finest Blue or Black Frocks.......	4	0	0
Do. Medley Coloured do.	3	10	0
Black Dress Trowsers.........	1	12	0
Summer Trowsers..............	0	14	0
A plain Suit of Livery...........	4	4	0

Naval and Military Uniforms, Ladies' Habits and Pelisses, Children's Dresses, Shooting and Hunting Dresses, Oper aand Walking Cloaks, &c.

N.B. A large and splendid assortment of fancy goods for Trowsers and Dress Waistcoats.

Export Orders punctually executed.

ASHLEY COOPER'S BOTANICAL PURIFYING PILLS are established by thirty years' experience, and are always made use of at several public Hospitals, as the most successful treatment for Gonorrhœa, Gleets, Strictures, and all Venereal Disorders, curing, in the short space of a few days, with ease and secresy, by one small pill for a dose; their operation is imperceptible, not requiring confinement, or the slightest restraint of diet or beverage; they do not disagree with the Stomach, nor cause any unpleasant smell to the breath, as is the case with all remedies. They are the most efficient remedy for Pimpled Faces, Scurf, and Scorbutic affections, and all eruptions of the skin, and are unequalled for removing Whites and their consequences. Captains of vessels should make a point of always taking them to sea, their unrivalled efficacy in curing Scurvy being known over the world, and have lately been found to be very efficacious in curing Grocer's Itch. Sold in boxes at 2s. 9d. and double boxes 4s. 6d. each, wholesale, by appointment, by HANNAY and Co., No. 63, Oxford-street, the corner of Wells-street, London; and retail by Johnston, 68, Cornhill; Prout, 229, Strand; Oram, 38, Blackman-street, Borough; Hendebourk, 326, Holborn; Bowman, 22, Piccadilly, Manchester; Gerdes, Druggist, 22, Church-street, Liverpool; H. Bellerby, York; Brook, Huddersfield; Webb, 28, New-street, Birmingham; Mills, Bristol; and at one respectable shop in every other town in the kingdom, and any shop that has not got them will procure them from London if they have them ordered.

FOR CORNS AND BUNIONS.

RAMSBOTTOM's CORN & BUNION SOLVENT

BY the use of this valuable remedy immediate relief from pain is obtained, and by its successive application for a short period, the most obstinate corns are entirely removed, without recourse to the dangerous operations of cutting or fling. The Proprietor pledges himself that it does not contain caustic or any other article that will inflame the skin; being white, it will not stain the stocking, and the advantage it has over plaster is manifest, and fully appreciated, as its very large and increasing sale testifies. Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., and 2s. each. N.B. The immense sale of this infallible remedy for Corns, has caused it to be imitated in various shapes. To insure its being genuine, it is absolutely requisite to observe that it has the signature of "S. Ramsbottom" written on the label that is pasted on the outside of the wrapper of every genuine bottle, without which it is counterfeit.

Sold by HANNAY and Co., 63, Oxford-street, the corner of Wells-street, London; Johnston, 68, Cornhill; Oram, 38, Blackman-street, Borough; Prout, 229, Strand; Hendebourk, 326, Middle row, Holborn; Bowman, 22, Piccadilly, Manchester; Deighton and Moxon, York; Brook, Huddersfield; Gerdes 22, Church-street, Liverpool; Hurst, Wakefield; Moxon, Hull; in Leicester, at the Journal Office; and in every other town in the kingdom by the Agents for G. S. G. Leddon's Famed Herbal Tonic Pills.

FOR INDIGESTION, COSTIVENESS, SICK HEAD ACHES, WEAKNESS OF THE STOMACH, &c.

LOWDEN'S MILD BILIOUS AND LIVER PILLS. These Pills possess an advantage over most others, the dose by frequent repetition not requiring to be increased, contain neither calomel nor antimony, and require no confinement or alteration of diet. They mildly but effectually open the body, correct acidity, strengthen the stomach, purify blood, and, by evacuating crudities arising from a vitiated or dormant state of the secretion of the liver, stomach, or bowels, thoroughly remove giddiness, impaired appetite, unpleasant taste of the mouth, offensive breath, drowsiness after meals, worms, unpleasant dreams, inactivity and depression of spirits, jaundice, pain betwixt the shoulders, sick head-ache, as well as that form of head-ache which is attended more with confusion than pain, and in which there is a temporary dimness of sight. They speedily remove blotches, eruptions in the face, itching of the skin, &c., and all diseases which arise from a disordered state of the stomach or bowels. Free livers will find them an excellent dinner pill. The usual consequence of excess in wine the following morning will be entirely prevented. Females at particular periods of life and people of sedentary habits, will find them most beneficial. Families should never be without them as by their occasional use many serious complaints are prevented.

Their action being in perfect unison with Lowden's celebrated Cough Pills, renders them better than any other aperient medicine for those who are troubled with coughs, asthmas, &c.

Prepared and Sold Wholesale and Retail by the Proprietor, Lowden, Chemist, 205, Fleet Street, near Temple Bar, London. In Boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. each. And by all other Medicine Venders in the United Kingdom.

*** CAUTION.—Observe, second House from Temple Bar, lest by mistake a spurious article should be purchased under a similar name.

CERTAIN CURE FOR CORNS AND BUNIONS.

ALLINGHAM'S ROTTERDAM CORN and BUNION SOLVENT, which gives relief upon the first application. The Corn Solvent, now submitted to the notice of the public, has been in general use for the last fifteen years, and has never been known to fail where the directions have been followed; and the proprietor has been gratified by hearing from many quarters of the relief which it has afforded after all other remedies have been tried without success, and of the active exertions which individuals, unknown to him, have made to promote its use, as an act of kindness to their friends, who were suffering from these painful excrescences.

TESTIMONIALS.

The following are selected from numerous others, equally satisfactory, in the possession of the proprietor; and a personal reference may be made to several gentlemen who have experienced the salutary properties of the Solvent, but who are averse to their names appearing in print:—

"SIR,—I have great pleasure in bearing witness to the virtues of your Corn Solvent, by the use of a single bottle of which, in the year 1829, I was perfectly cured of two inveterate corns, and enabled to walk with ease, which had not been the case for several years; nor have I experienced the slightest inconvenience from them since.

14, Catherine-street, Commercial-road, Jan. 20, 1836. Yours, &c., "J. NICHOLS."

A further testimony to its merits, no less strong, is offered by the ingenuity which some unprincipled persons have exercised to imitate its title and appearance, and to substitute for it an article not merely inefficacious, but mischievous; it is therefore necessary to ask for "Allingham's Rotterdam Corn and Bunion Solvent," and see that "J. A. Sharwood" is written on the outside wrapper, as none others are genuine.

Prepared and sold by J. A. Sharwood, Bishopsgate Without, in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each; and by appointment, by most Medicine Venders.

ANOTHER Proof of the extraordinary effects of BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.

"TO MR. PROUT.

"SIR,—Impressed with a sense of gratitude for the benefit received, I beg you will add my testimony to those you have already published, of the astonishing efficacy of your truly valuable medicine, 'BLAIR'S GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS.' I have been afflicted with the Gout for thirty years past, frequently confined for three months at a time, indeed I may say that half my time was lost in confinement and pain from this disorder. I have been for three weeks at a time unable to feed myself or turn in bed; in truth, I have been a martyr to it, and have dragged on a miserable existence for many a long year, with crooked fingers, swelled ancles, legs, and wrists; my suffering was dreadfully severe, my spirits low and desponding, my appetite lost, my strength declining: in fact, I find it difficult to describe my state of body and mind: let it suffice to say, that it was hardly possible to be more miserable than I was. In one of those dreadful attacks a few months since, when I was suffering the extreme torture of this complaint, and had almost lost my senses, I fortunately caught a sight of your advertisement. Resolved to try a box, I took a dose the same evening, and slept well all night; the next morning I was considerably better, and continued to mend fast, my appetite returning, my spirits wonderfully better, and I was in a few days quite a different man. I have had occasion to take them a few times since—the whole quantity not exceeding three boxes in the last six months, and I have not laid up a single day, as the pills invariably prevent the attack coming on by taking them on the first symptoms. I have been much stronger and better in health since than I have been for many years previous to taking the medicine, am able to walk several miles without difficulty, and as I know many thousands must be suffering from this complaint, I hope you will continue to make your medicine known for their benefit, as I am convinced if it does for them what it has for me, they will bless the day they were first induced to make trial. "WM. MANNING."

"Lower Fore-street, Lambeth, March 14, 1836."

These Pills are taken without the least care or attention, by either sex, young or old, and have the peculiar property of entirely removing the disease without debilitating the frame, which is universally left in a stronger and better state than before the malady commenced. And there is another most important effect belonging to this medicine—that it prevents the disease flying to the brain, stomach, or other vital part.

Sold by Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London; and, by his appointment, by all respectable medicine-venders, Price 2s. 9d. per box.

Ask for Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills; and see that the signature of "Thomas Prout" is on the outside of the wrapper.

TO THE TRADE.—The usual FULL allowance to the trade by having them DIRECT from No. 229, Strand.

STIRLINGREES' ESSENCE.—Its vast and increasing sale, from the recommendation of the highest Medical characters, as well as those who have experienced its salubrious and beneficial effects, proves its great success and superiority over every other preparation, in being the most safe and effectual remedy ever discovered for the cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleets, Seminal Weakness, Strictures, Whites, Pains in the Loins, Kidneys, Lumbago, Gravel, Irritation of the Bladder, Urethra, and other Diseases incident to the Sexual and Urinary Organs, frequently performing a perfect cure in the short space of three or four days. It contains, in a concentrated state, all the efficacious parts of the Cubeb, chemically combined with Sarsaparilla, and other choice alteratives, which renders it invaluable to those afflicted with secondary Syphilitic Symptoms, Pains of the Bones, Ulcers, Pimples, Blotches, Scorbutic Eruptions, Glandular Swellings, and all diseases arising from a tainted and impure state of the blood. In cases of Debility, Want of Power, both Local and General, Tabes Dorsalis, Diabetes, Wasting Impotence, and Nervous Depression of Spirits, it has been taken with the most decided benefit. A regular perseverance in its use has invariably been found to improve the appetite, assist the digestive powers, and give muscular strength, energy, and vigorous health to the whole system. The most delicate female may take it with perfect safety. It is an excellent restorative after the constitution has been weakened or injured by mercurial, or from any other cause.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, J. W. Stirling 86, High-street, Whitechapel; from whom it can be sent to any part of the world, upon enclosing a remittance, and any part of London (carriage free), in Bottles at 4s. 6d., 10s., and 20s. each.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

The Proprietor being apprised of several unprincipled Medicine Vendors, who, when applied to for this remedy, substitute, under the name of Cubebs, Sarsaparilla, &c. a worthless and injurious article of their own make, feels it is an imperative duty to say, that it is absolutely necessary, before purchasing, to see the name "J. W. Stirling," Whitechapel, is engraved on the Government Stamp affixed outside the wrapper on the bottle, without which it cannot be genuine.

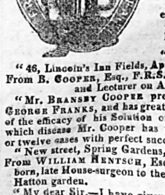
Agents: Sanger, 152, Oxford-street; Barclay, Farringdon-street; Johnstone, 66, Cornhill; Heuderbourcke, 226, High Holborn; Stradling, Royal Exchange; Harvey, 61, Great Surrey-street; Sabine, Old Bailey; Brew, Medical-hall, Brighton; Tundy, Bailey, Wolverhampton; Wimble, Week-street, Maidstone; Mawhood, Liverpool; Greese, 3, Foubert's-place, Regent-street; Machell, 8, St. Martin's-court, St. Martin's-lane; Dye and Bruce, Goswell-street; and can be had of all the principal Medicine Vendors in Town and Country.

Ask for Stirlingrees' Essence.

FRANK'S SPECIFIC SOLUTION OF COPAIBA.

A CERTAIN and MOST SPEEDY CURE for all URETHRAL DISCHARGES, GLEETS, SPASMODIC STRICTURES, IRRITATION of the KIDNEYS, BLADDER URETHRA, and PROSTATE GLAND.

TESTIMONIALS.



From J. H. GREEN, Esq., F.R.S. one of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, and Professor of Surgery in King's College, London.

"I have made trial of Mr. FRANKS's Solution of Copaiba, at St. Thomas's Hospital, in a variety of cases of discharges in the male and female, and the results warrant my stating, that it is an efficacious remedy, and one which does not produce the usual unpleasant effects of Copaiba:

(Signed) "JOSEPH HENRY GREEN.

"46, Lincoln's Inn Fields, April 15, 1835."

From B. COOPER, Esq., F.R.S., surgeon to Guy's Hospital and Lecturer on Anatomy, &c. &c.

"Mr. BRANSBY COOPER presents his compliments to Mr. GEORGE FRANKS, and has great pleasure in bearing testimony of the efficacy of his Solution of Copaiba in Gonorrhœa, for which disease Mr. Cooper has prescribed the solution in ten or twelve cases with perfect success.

"New street, Spring Gardens, April 13, 1835."

From WILLIAM HENTSCH, Esq., No. 3, Furnival's Inn, Holborn, late House-surgeon to the Free Hospital, Greville street, Hatton garden.

"My dear Sir,—I have given your medicine in very many cases of Gonorrhœa and Gleets, some of which had been many months under other treatment, and can bear testimony to its great efficacy. I have found it to cure in a much shorter time and with more benefit to the general health than any other mode of treatment I know of: the generality of cases have been cured within a week from the commencement of taking the medicine, and some of them in less time than that. Have the goodness to send me another supply.

"I am, dear Sir, your's very truly,

(Signed) "WILLIAM HENTSCH.

"April 15, 1835."

Prepared only by G. Franks, surgeon, 90, Blackfriars-road, and may be had of his agents, Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Church Yard; Butler, 4, Cheapside, corner of St. Paul's; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Johnston, 68, Cornhill; Prout, 229, Strand; Hendebourck, Middle-row, Holborn; Bowling, St. George's-circus, Surry Theatre; Watts, 106, Edgeware-road, London; Evans, Son, & Co. 15, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; at the Medical Hall, 54, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin; of J. and R. Raimes, Leith-walk, Edinburgh; and of all Patent Medicine Venders in the United Kingdom. Sold in bottles at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. Duty included.—CAUTION.—To prevent imposition, the Honourable Commissioners of Stamps have directed the name of "GEORGE FRANKS, *Blackfriars-road,*" to be engraven on the Government Stamp.

N.B.—Hospitals, and other Medical Charities, supplied as usual from the Proprietor.

*** Mr. Franks may be consulted every day, as usual, until Two o'clock.

IRELAND.

THE TITHE WAR.—The *Cork Herald* has an account of the arrest for tithe of a Miss Kearny, of Duneen. The Editor of the *Cork Herald*, who seems to be a very comic fellow in his way, introduces the matter in a very ludicrous manner. The Corkonian Editor conceives the seizure of a lady by a parcel of drunken ruffians a capital joke—but we cannot forbear partially quoting himself:—"The rebellion men of our Sovereign Lord the King in his Court of Exchequer, although they showed themselves men of immense perseverance, and of patience that could not be exhausted, did not act sentimentally. They omitted troubling themselves with consulting the feelings of a sick relation of the enemy—but they felt for Miss Kearny, the Governess-in-Chief of Duneen Castle—and they felt for her pocket, which they lightened somewhat, and which the friendly historian who tells this fatal issue of determined resistance to the payment of a tithe debt to the Reporter, with great felicity of language calls 'a deed of darkness.' Very dark, indeed, to catch a lady in her bed—and then to place the broad arrow on her pockets—surely this is not the age of chivalry! But if folk will go to war, its hard results are to be anticipated—and, as if two ride upon a horse, one must ride behind, so our belligerant damsel must endure defeat and its consequences in a manner worthy of her strategical fortitude.—The following is the bulletin of the three months' siege endured by the uncapitulating Miss Kearny of Duneen Fortress, with the 'moving accidents by flood,'—till she was carried by storm:—

"'TITHES.—The work of darkness still goes on—disorganizing the order of society. At two of this morning Miss Mary Kearny, of Duneen, in the parish of Courcies, was arrested in her bed for tithes by a party of police from Kinsale—who conducted her to Kilmore—one of her places; here, in consequence of her only sister's illness, that would not admit of her absence from home, she agreed to terms of settlement rather than go to gaol. It should be known, however, that her defeat took place under circumstances highly honourable to herself; it was after standing a siege of three months, her place being barricaded during that period—on her defence against a writ of rebellion and other tithe expenses—amounting to *several hundreds of pounds*; when at length she was surprised in the night, and taken by stratagem. The fatigue of so hard and tedious a struggle, combined with the fright of this late event, is calculated to shorten the days of that very delicate lady her sister. When shall those have an end? 'Tis rather an interesting fact, that Miss Kearny, apprehensive of this recent occurrence, has spent several nights during the last month, under the cold damp roof of the ocean rocks of Duneen, and sometimes in a boat prepared to launch off, trusting to the mercy of the reckless wave, rather than to that of the ruthless church!'"

And this is the way that the religion of the lowly Jesus is to be supported—this is the *modus operandi* for spreading the reformed faith in Ireland!

DUBLIN, JULY 29.—PREVALENCE OF DISEASE AND DISTRESS.—The effects of the unhealthy state of the weather for several weeks past, combined with the existing distress amongst the mass of the population, are now apparent in various districts of the counsry, north and south, where a malignant typhus fever is desolating the miserable habitations of the poor. On the north-west coast, you are aware, extreme distress has prevailed since the commencement of the summer. In Donegal, where thousands of the peasantry have been in a state of absolute famine, partial relief has been afforded by several cargoes of potatoes and oatmeal, forwarded by direction of the Government, and within the last week or two, so urgent were the applications for further aid, that a sum of money was sent down to the principal officers of the Coast Guard to purchase food for the famishing people. In Enniskillen and other parts of Ulster, a province which hitherto has been comparatively free from distress, the condition of the poor is most deplorable. The following appalling statement appears in the *Enniskillen Chronicle* of yesterday:—"We learn, with regret, that cases of fever are numerous in this town and neighbourhood among the poorer classes, and that the utmost destitution and distress are the lamentable consequence. Some entire families are lying in miserable cabins in the back streets, with scarce a wisp of straw between them and the damp earth, and wanting even the requisite nourishment. There are instances of children and others almost perishing from want, and of persons not quite convalescent, tottering on their limbs to the doors of the benevolent inhabitants in quest of means to provide some sort of food for themselves and wretched families, and thus unavoidably spreading the contagion. It is to be lamented that there are no available funds to meet such instances of distress; and unless some exertion be made to afford relief to the sufferers, it is not easy to estimate the extent to which the desolating influence of the disease may reach, particularly at this season, when the food of the poor is scarce and unwholesome, and perhaps rendered more so by the prevailing wet weather. We understand that it is in contemplation to call a meeting of the inhabitants for the purpose of adopting some means of alleviating the distress, and arresting the progress of the disease. In the meantime, any contributions forwarded to the office of this paper, by the gentry and other benevolent persons of the neighbourhood, blessed with the means, shall be acknowledged, and handed to the persons who may be appointed for those purposes."—This, certainly, is a most heartrending picture of human suffering. There are, indeed, no funds available to mitigate the misery of those destitute creatures, or to arrest the progress of the malady. Ireland is still without poor-laws, and upwards of two millions of her population are left for existence to the chances of beggary, and exposed to all the horrors of periodical famine and pestilence. Many are the projects regarding this country, which have occupied almost the entire time of the legislature for several years past, but any, or all of them, can have little or no effect upon the condition of the poor population. A compulsory provision for the poor—a law which would give them a claim upon the property of the country—is the only measure which can elevate the character of the people, and lay the foundation of permanent tranquillity, order, and obedience to the law in Ireland. Such a measure your journal has invariably, perseveringly, and, I need not add, powerfully advocated, and yours is not the blame and the disgrace of the helpless misery which still afflicts our millions of a pauper population. I have spoken only of the north, because the existence of such dreadful distress there proves the spreading of the calamity. Such a state of things as I have described is of ordinary occurrence in the south. The subjoined extract from the *Limerick Times* of yesterday shows that the sufferings of the poor in that city are also aggravated by the pestilence:—"We feel it to be our duty, though a painful one, to direct public attention to the alarming state of disease in Limerick. Notwithstanding the weekly discharge of about 20 patients, the appalling number of 175 cases, many of which are of a very malignant nature, appears, by the report, as at present in our Fever Hospital. Independent of the numbers in hospital suffering under this dreadful visitation, we are aware that fever has become very prevalent amongst the poorer classes."—*Times Correspondence.*

COMPARISON OF FOREIGN GRAIN AND FLOUR WITH THE ENGLISH MARKET.

THE highest quotation of white wheat of the first quality at Hamburgh is 90 rixdollars current the last, which answers to 29s. the quarter; and the highest quotation of red wheat of the first quality is 86 rixdollars current the last, which answers to 27s. 9d. the quarter, and therefore the mean price at Hamburgh of white and red wheat together is 28s. 4d. the quarter. The highest quotation of white wheat of the first quality in London is 58s. the quarter, and the highest quotation of red wheat of the first quality is 54s. the quarter, and therefore the mean price in London of white and red wheat together is 56s. the quarter. It appears, therefore, that wheat is 90½ per cent. dearer in London than at Hamburgh, and that with the sum of 2*l.* 14s. a man may buy 15¾ bushels of wheat at Hamburgh, whereas with the same sum he can buy only eight bushels in London. The mean or average of the price of wheat of the first quality at Hamburgh, Amsterdam, Antwerp, and Stettin, is 30s. 6d. the quarter, and the mean price of wheat of the first quality in London being 56s. the quarter, it follows that the mean price in London is 83¾ per cent. higher than that of the four above-mentioned places. The present duty on the importation of foreign wheat into England is 36s. 8d. the quarter, which is equal to the following rates:—To a rate of 129*l.* 8s. per cent. on the prime cost of wheat at Hamburgh; to a rate of 122*l.* 19s. 1d. per cent. on the prime cost of wheat at Amsterdam; to a rate of 97*l.* 9s. 11d. per cent. on the prime cost of wheat at Antwerp; to a rate of 137*l.* 18s. 8d. per cent. on the prime cost of wheat at Stettin; and to a rate of 120*l.* 4s. 8d. per cent. on the mean price of the four above-mentioned places.

Mr. Rothschild departed this life on the evening of the 28th ult.

LITERATURE.

Buonarotti's History of Babeuf's Conspiracy for Equality. &c, translated from the French, with original Notes, &c. By BRONTERRE. Hetherington, Strand.

HISTORY has been said to be an old almanack; there can be no doubt that it is in most cases a lying legend; for where it is not absolutely fictitious, it is so perverted and distorted, to serve the various purposes of the writers, as to differ from fable only in the greater amount of its mischievousness. There are few portions of history, however, which have been so flagrantly mis-written as the first French revolution. The object of the writers has been to impress the public mind with a terrifying notion of the character of popular actions, and they have succeeded to admiration. The French revolution has been made the rawhead and bloody-bones with which the aristocracy has frightened the world into an endurance of their atrocities. Rapine and murder are represented to have been the exclusive objects of the popular leaders; and all the frightful calamities that were incident to that bloody drama are coolly set down to their account. He who lets the world know the truths of this matter is entitled to no mean praise. He not only vindicates the memory of patriots against the foul aspersions cast upon them by lying and venal historians; but he at the same time aids the cause of humanity, by the inculcation of important truths, and the creation of active and enlarged sympathies.

How different was the object of the prime movers in the French revolution from that of the selfish and sanguinary wretches who soon became the most prominent and powerful actors in it; and what a salutary lesson may the millions learn from an honest analysis of these two classes of persons! But where is this to be found, in a shape available to those for whom we most desire it? Had this question been proposed previously to the publication of the book whose title stands at the head of these remarks, we could not have answered it as we should desire to have done. There was no such book; but the want has been supplied by the publication of this English translation of Buonarotti's work. In this we have the confessions of one of the actors in the event we speak of; and his informed and enlightened judgment, and his incorruptible integrity and love of truth, have eminently fitted him to enlighten the world upon an affair of so much importance and interest to mankind at large.

The principal object of Buonarotti was to narrate the origin, objects, and termination of Babeuf's conspiracy for equality, in the year IV. of the French Republic; but this object necessarily threw him back upon a consideration of the principal events by which it was preceded. He says—

"Having to render an account of a singularly bold enterprise, I have considered it my duty to make clearly appear in what manner we conducted ourselves; and to this end I have deemed it necessary to bring to recollection the situation in which the Revolution then stood, the successive phases which had marked its progress, and the virtues or vices which appeared to us to have exercised any influence upon it. Accordingly, I have commenced my narration with a rapid retrospect of this Revolution, up to the period of those events which form my subject-matter. I have not pretended to write a history of them, I have only desired to sketch the impressions which we (the conspirators) received from them. To accomplish the task thus imposed upon me, it was not sufficient to narrate what Babeuf and his friends did, or wished to do, with the view of putting their plan in execution; it was necessary also to explain the final end which they proposed to themselves, and the manner in which they demonstrated to their own satisfaction its justice and necessity. I have, therefore, followed up my recital of the facts of the conspiracy, by a development of their doctrines and of their projects."

The author reasonably enough anticipates objections to the doctrines inculcated in his work, and which it was the object of the conspirators to realize in the republic of France. Many of the readers of this book will be surprised at their own familiarity with these doctrines, and will at once recognize them as furnishing the only basis for a healthy state of society. Buonarotti says—

"I am not ignorant that the political and economical principles which I must avow, will meet with many disapprovers, but that is no reason for not publishing them; other opinions, pretended to be errors, have established themselves as incontestable truths. Are there not men whom the tinsel of civilized society has not dazzled, nor the systems which are preached up by those who arrogate to themselves the right of directing opinion? They, perhaps, will appreciate the importance of these opinions, and will give some regret to the memory of those courageous citizens who, being penetrated by their justice, and proud of exposing their lives in supporting them, sealed them at last with their blood. Strongly knitted to them by the conformity of our sentiments, I partook in their conviction and efforts; and if we deceived ourselves, our error was, at least, complete. They persevered in it to the grave; and for my own part, after subsequent long reflection, I remain convinced that that equality which they cherished, is the only institution proper for conciliating all real wants, for directing the useful passions, restraining the dangerous ones, and giving to society a free, happy, peaceful, and durable form."

The translation and publication of this work, in its present form, is the rendering of a signal service to the world, for which all concerned in it are entitled to our warmest thanks, and we hope to see it obtain a most extensive circulation.

THE WELCH CHURCH.—In John's *Essay on the Cause of Dissent in Wales*, we find it stated that the *alien* Clergy in the Diocese of St Asaph yearly "reap where they have sown," as follows:—Relatives of Bishop Bagot, 1,100*l.*; of Bishop Cleaver, 2,126*l.*; of Bishop Horsley, 2,690*l.*; of the leviathan Luxmore (principally given to his sons), 14,036*l.*: Total, 19,952*l.*!! The recipients of these enormous incomes know not the Welch language, reside in England, and the pastoral charge is administered by ill-paid curates, of whose qualifications they are the sole judges: we believe their only care is to get them as cheap as they can. The other Welch dioceses present an equally black picture.

GREENWICH REGATTA.—On Monday the 59th Annual Regatta, for a splendid boat, value 23*l.*, and 12 sovereigns came off at Greenwich. A numerous company was present to view the match, which was one of the best contested we have witnessed this season. The boats started from the Dreadnought to Enderby's Wharf twice round; in the third heat an accident occurred which it was feared would be attended with loss of life, two boats, Newton and Hewett's, were upset by the wind, which blew very strong, the men, were, however, quickly picked out of the water by Weeks, the manager, whose attention throughout the match was meritorious in the highest degree. The match was contested in five heats by six men: the following are the names of the competitors, with the prizes they received—

Thomas Keys, a new Wherry, value £23.			
Edward Harrison.....	£5	0	0 cash
James Moor	2	10	0
Thomas Sulllivan	2	0	0
Joseph Newton	1	10	0
William Hewett.....	1	0	0

Each heat was well contested; Harrison was the favourite at starting, and in the last heat with Keys exhibited great strength and wind, but the experience of Keys, who is an old man, won him the prize.

The Dissenters, as was to have been expected, are greatly exasperated at Lord John Russell's declaration with respect to Church-rates on Monday night. The following extract from the *Patriot* of last week may be taken as an indication of the feeling it has produced:—"But we, what have *we* Dissenters to say in behalf of Ministers?—nothing. What have they done for us Dissenters? nothing. We have been received, and discoursed with civilly, and that is all. The Registration and Marriages Bills, as we said before, are matters of *general* legislation, and by these Acts, if they become Acts, we shall be benefitted only *incidentally*. The greatest grievance, the continual, daily, master-grievance, of which we complain, is Church-rate. On Monday night, towards the close of the debate, that impost was so pressed upon Lord John Russell's attention as to force from him his real views upon the subject. After the third reading the bill his lordship said, 'in reply to the appeal made to him by the hon. member for Hull (Mr. Hutt), that it was the intention of Government to introduce, in the course of next session a measure for the *regulation* of Church-rates; but after the opinions the hon. gentleman had expressed, he was bound to say he thought *it would not be satisfactory* to him.' It does not appear that Mr. Hutt expressed any other than our own opinions, and, therefore, we say the Government 'measure' will not be satisfactory to *us*. We desire and claim the total *abolition* of Church rate—upon this we insist. His lordship need not trouble himself on our account with any 'measure' which he is pleased to call a 'regulation.' We can 'regulate' the Church-rate ourselves—we can *abolish* it."

DISCHARGED ENGINEERS.

THERE are at present three men suffering imprisonment by order of the magistrates, to which we wish to call the particular attention of our readers. A man, without any qualification for the business, either as to acquired knowledge or natural ability, was introduced among Messrs. Seaward's men. As soon as the workmen saw his want of skill, he became the subject of their mirth and contempt. No doubt the man could not bear up against the united ridicule of the whole shop, but *no violence was used or intended towards him*—he was purely an object of contempt, and not of envy or fear. Under these circumstances, he was obliged to leave the shop. So much for this man at present.

The conduct of the Messrs. Seawards shortly afterwards compelled the men to leave their employment. As soon as the shop was clear, Messrs. Seawards, in the full exercise of their power and wisdom, took this man into their employ again. We find no fault with them for doing so if they thought well—but they were not content with doing this—they immediately set about confounding the two together, and making it appear that the men were the cause of the man leaving—and that the man was the cause of the men leaving their employ. For this purpose the man, by and with the authority of the Messrs. Seawards, applied to the magistrates, who, in the exercise of their power, sentenced these men to imprisonment—for what? why, for intimidating this man and obliging him to leave his employ. In what, we would ask, does intimidation consist? Did the man prove that any violence had been used towards him? Did he, cowardly and unprincipled fool as he is, show any just cause of fear for his personal safety? Nothing of the kind. And have we arrived at such a state of things, that working men are not to express their feelings of contempt for the villains that infest society, without being deprived of their rights as men?

These men, feeling the injustice of their sentence, by some unaccountable means, appealed to the bench of magistrates: as well might the lamb have appealed to the raging wolf, or the innocent and unoffending dove have made her complaint to the majestic and fire-eyed eagle. The magistrates confirmed the former decision, and the men are now suffering the punishment of felons to glut the savage vengeance of their unfeeling employers.

These are the simple facts of the case. Let us now look at the intimidation part. Would the magistrates have allowed us to plead the cause of these men? Would the lawyers allow us to plead for them if they appeal to a court of law? Would the preacher allow us to address his flock in his own pulpit? Will the doctor allow us to practise without a diploma? It is needless to multiply questions—we know they would not—and are working men to be trampled on with impunity and not be allowed to express their contempt? We hope not; and we hope that the public will take up this case and show, that in this country not even the magistrates themselves—powerful as they are—can violate the first principles of justice with impunity.

STATE PENSIONS

FALLING DUE THIS WEEK.

(Weekly True Sun.)

Baskerville, Ellen	37	18	8 ..	10th	Payment
Cockburn, Jean	184	0	0 ..	47th	Ditto
Hernon, Sarah	61	16	4 ..		Ditto
Hernon, Elizabeth	61	16	4 ..		Ditto
Hume, Elizabeth	200	6	7 ..	10th	Ditto
Murray, Lady Virginia	184	0	0 ..	38th	Ditto
Magra, Emily Eliza	194	2	6 ..	21st	Ditto
Magra, Harriett	194	2	6 ..		Ditto
Rumbold, Emily	115	19	6 ..	10th	Ditto
Rumbold, Caroline E.	115	19	6 ..		Ditto
Stewart, Jane and Lilias	40	10	0 ..	47th	Ditto

⁂ The fair sex engross the favour of the court entirely to themselves this week, and are pretty well used, considering the valuable services done to the country for the bounty thus conferred—Cockburn is a name bringing with it Admiralty reminiscences, and the palmy days of Toryism—eight of this deserving name appear on the State Pauper List! Murray, however, is more frequently met with, and "Stewart" regales in a round dozen.

By an arrangement between the French and English government, letters may now be sent from Dieppe, per packet, direct to Brighton, by paying 3d. at Dieppe, and 6d. at Brighton, or *vice versa* from Brighton to Dieppe, so that a letter crosses the sea for the charge of 9d. This is found to be a great accommodation at Brighton and along the coast, and is much quicker and cheaper than by way of Calais. From the 15th inst. newspapers from France to England may be received on payment of a halfpenny, and English ones in France on payment of four centimes.

ATTEMPT AT MURDER FROM JEALOUSY.—Ann Libreuse, aged 35, was placed at the bar of a French Provincial Court, charged with an attempt to murder a young man, named Villate, under the following circumstances:—The prisoner, who resided in the arondissement of Perrigueux, had for some years past been carrying on an illicit intercourse with Villate, a young farmer, and she had a child by him, which was now five years old. It appeared that the conduct of the prisoner had latterly given rise to some suspicions in the mind of Villate concerning the fidelity of his mistress, whose charms were of no ordinary character; a quarrel took place between them, which ended in Villate leaving her and marrying another. The prisoner no sooner saw herself forsaken than she began to contemplate revenge, and did not take much trouble to conceal her intentions. On the day following Villate's marriage, she went out with a loaded pistol for the purpose of avenging herself upon her faithless lover, and seeing him walking in the streets, went deliberately up behind him, presented the pistol between his shoulders, and pulled the trigger. Fortunately, however, for her intended victim, it missed fire, and she was immediately taken into custody with the loaded pistol in her hand. The prisoner, when questioned by the Jury, avowed the crime of which she stood charged, and showed no remorse whatever. She continued to dwell upon her unrequited love and the abandonment of her poor little child by the author of its being. In reply to a question by the President, she said she did not intend to kill him; her object was only to wound him, that his sufferings might be as great as her own. When the prosecutor came forward to make his deposition, he did not appear to dare to look the prisoner in the face; but she placed herself in such a position that he could not avoid her, and vented her rage in the most bitter terms of reproach against him. He took no notice of her interposition, but when he had finished his evidence sat down with the most perfect self-possession. The President then addressed the Jury, and they found the prisoner guilty of the attempt to murder, but without premeditation. She was sentenced to five years' imprisonment, the minimum punishment of the law.

THE EUPHRATES EXPEDITION.—The following very affecting extract is from a letter written by Lieutenant Lynch, the commander of the Tigris steamer:—"Euphrates steamer, off Town of Anah, in the river Euphrates, the 27th of May, 1836. Poor Robert is no more! he went down by my side, on the 21st of this month, in a dreadful storm, that drove my vessel to the bottom in a few minutes, as we were running along, proud in leading the way, over the unknown stream, and confident in our vessel and the band around us. All was blighted in a few minutes; and even yet I can only look back with stupor to the dreadful event. Little did we think death was hovering so near. I saw the storm coming, and prepared for it, but preparations were not of any avail; it dashed us before it, amidst a cloud of sand, dark as midnight; and, cleft to fragments by the racking lightning, and echoing with the thunder that appeared to crash all around us, man's puny hand was powerless, the blast was irresistible, and the darkness passed away to leave a sinking wreck. We sank together; thrice was I dragged down by some sinking sailor, and when I arose unencumbered from the last deadly struggle, nearly exhausted, I looked around in vain for Robert. A few minutes dashed me, clinging to the passing fragments, to the bank, where I climbed—not to find him; oh! we had parted for ever, he was seen no more. I cannot go on. Suffice it to say, though I have lost all, the storm could not leave any stain on our name. The The committee of officers appointed as usual in such circumstances, give me with eagerness, in their report to his majesty's government, full credit for judgment to meet, and intrepidity to face danger, and avert it as became an officer; and those who remain to mourn for their lost comrades are as eager to sooth my loss, by testifying their belief that they were led through the danger by an officer whom the appearance of death did not divert from his efforts to save them. Twenty of my fine crew went down with Robert; few, comparatively, were saved, not a third of the whole crew, which was above 35 in all; and when I was dashed to the shore, I had hardly breath to return thanks for my safety to the power by whose hands alone I could have been saved. Adieu."—*Standard.*

The "Union Workhouses," with reference to their main objects, have been not inaptly called "Separation Workhouses."

AEROSTATION.

On Tuesday afternoon the Royal Gardens, Vauxhall, were thronged with company upon the occasion of a race taking place between two balloons, it being stated that Mr. and Mrs. Green would ascend in the one, and Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Green in the other. It was calculated that between 4,000 and 5,000 persons were present. The day was most propitious for the contest, and at the time of starting the atmosphere was one cloudless course. About the time of ascent, the Marquess of Clanricarde intimated to Mr. Green his intention of accompanying him on his aërial voyage and his Lordship's wishes were instantly complied with. At a quarter past six o'clock the Noble Lord stepped into the car attached to the balloon, with Mr. Green, Mr. and Mrs. William Green having previously taken their seats in the other. Every thing being prepared, the aeronauts launched their respective balloons, which rose majestically in a perpendicular elevation, there being scarcely a breeze to propel them to either side. At a short distance from the earth they changed courses one going to the east, the other towards the south. They then retrograded their motions and crossed each other, the effect producing an instantaneous shout of applause from the spectators on *terra firma*. In continuing to rise they again passed each other, moving very slowly; and fears, which happily were not realised, began to be entertained lest at that height they might come in collision. At their greatest elevation they took a southerly direction.

Mrs. Graham, accompanied by Captain Currie, ascended about the same time from the inclosure at Sadler's Wells Theatre. At a quarter to 6 o'clock, and while she was looking for one he drew a phial from his pocket and poured the contents down his throat, saying he had taken fourpennyworth of laudanum; witness knew that he was in the habit of drinking a little.—Raphael Bowan lived in the same house with deceased; on Tuesday witness remarked to a lady that deceased was in a bad temper, when he replied that he was not, but that he had taken laudanum; witness procured medical assistance, for which the deceased appeared grateful, but he died in about eleven hours Verdict—Temporary Insanity; the Jury remarking that the deceased's distressed circumstances no doubt drove him to commit the fatal act.

AN EXEMPLARY PARSON.—At the Guildford Assizes, on Wednesday, an action was brought by the Rev. Henry Streeton, against Mr. Black, as the proprietor of the *Morning Chronicle*, to recover damages for a libel which had appeared in that paper. The defendant pleaded a justification. The libel was as follows:—"Strange doings in the Church.—We have received several communications on the subject of the very disgraceful conduct of a clergyman in a neighbouring county, in the diocese of Winchester. The name of the clergyman has been furnished to us, but for obvious reasons we decline to publish it. The clergyman was charged on oath with an attempt to violate one of his maidservants. He afterwards took indecent freedoms with the daughter of a clergyman, and again made a violent assault to commit a rape on the wife of a clergyman. The bishop has, it is said, had the evidence laid before him, but he refuses to strip him of his gown, and only forbids his preaching at the scene of his offences. The clergyman so implicated is said to be a distinguished Evangelical preacher." Several witnesses were called for the defence. Capt. Trescott stated that he had heard reports similar to what appeared in the *Morning Chronicle*. He had known plaintiff about four years and a half. They had been on intimate terms, but as soon as he heard these reports he ceased his acquaintance. Mrs. H. Campbell, the wife of the Rev.—— Campbell, of Newport, Shropshire, stated her husband was doing duty at Richmond in April last. On the evening of the 28th, plaintiff called on her to ask some questions about her brother doing duty for him; on which occasion he took hold of her hand and squeezed it, kissed her a great many times, pulled her on his lap, and took very improper liberties with her; she tried to get out of the room, but he prevented her, and wanted her to kiss him. She told her husband of it, and afterwards made a statement of the facts to an attorney.—Elizabeth Poole, who had lived servant with plaintiff, stated that he had taken liberties with her. Her charge against him before the magistrates was dismissed on her admitting that she had kissed him; but she had done so to get away, as he said if she would give him one kiss he would let her go. A young lady named Theresa Delafosse also proved to plaintiff's taking improper liberties with her.—The Learned Judge summed up, and the Jury returned a verdict for the defendant on the first five counts of the justification, and for the plaintiff on the sixth, relative to the assault upon Elizabeth Poole—Damages, One Farthing.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BOUGHT in large or small lots.—Mr. Barnes, the corner of Westmoreland-place, City-terrace, City-road, near the Eagle Tavern, will take both bad and good, and give two shillings in the pound more than any other person in the kingdom, send for whom you will—try him, he charges nothing for attendance, nor anything will be accept within 10 miles of London. He will leave his price, and let the seller do better if he can.

THOS. SHERMAN, formerly a Class leader of the National Union of the Working Classes, most respectfully informs his brother Radicals, that he has taken the Queenhithe Library and Newspaper Office, for the purpose of selling Cleave's Gazette and other useful publications, at No. 13, Little Trinity-lane, leading to Queenhithe Stairs. In the Library will be found the works of Carpenter, Allan Davenport, Paine, Owen, and other celebrated men, which are lent to read at one penny per volume.

Orders received for all kinds of Perfumery. Bookbinding done in all its branches.

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Extra Superfine	21s.	Improved Italian	12s.
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London Beaver Hats ...	12s.	Fine Patent Silk.....	5s.

Silk Hats for Shipping, 42s. per dozen. Beaver Bonnets, every shape, colour, and quality. School Hats and Caps for Boys and Youth. Scalette Caps, very durable, 11d. each. Cloth Caps, from 6d. to 4s.

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THE LATE EXTENSIVE ROBBERIES OF PLATE have induced RIPPON and CUTTS, of Wellstreet, Oxford-street, to manufacture a substitute for silver.—Their British Plate is more durable, and requires the strictest scrutiny to distinguish it from silver, at prices less than one half usually charged.

Table Spoons and Forks, fiddle handle ..	16s per doz.	Sugar Bows....	1s 6d per pair
Dessert do. and do.	14s	Soup Ladles	8s each
Tea do	6s	Sauce do.	1s 6d
King's Pattern Table Spoons and Forks	48s	Gravy Spoons ..	4s
Dessert do. and do.	36s	Fish Knives	8s
Tea do.....	20s	Butter do.	2s
		Salt and Mustard Spoons	1s per pair
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A Special General Meeting of the above Society will be held on Tuesday Evening, August 9, for the purpose of discussing the propriety of dissolving the Society, and dividing the Funds in hand. G. BURTON, Sec.

TOWER HAMLETS' RADICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE Subject for discussion next Tuesday Evening, at the Pewter Platter, White Lion-street, Norton Falgate, will be—The propriety of Petitioning the House of Commons for the Repeal of the Poor Laws Amendment Bill.

To commence at Eight precisely.

JAMES EDWARDS, Hon. Sec.

KENSINGTON.

THE Adjourned Public Meeting will be held in the large Room of the Catherine Wheel, Church-street, on next Monday Evening, at Half-past Seven o'clock, for the further discussion of the question—Is the Poor Laws' Amendment Bill a good or an evil to the community?

N.B. The advocates of the New Poor Law Bill are earnestly invited to attend and take part in the discussion.

A Public Meeting will be held at the Northumberland Arms, Clerkenwell green, on next Monday week, the 15th of August, at Eight o'clock in the Evening, for the purpose of discussing any Objections which may be entertained concerning the Universal Suffrage Club.

JAMES HOGAN, Sec.

N.B. Mr. Whipple will take the Chair. Mr. Cleave and Mr. Hetherington have promised to attend.

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Mr. O'Connell, on Tuesday night, gave notice of five motions for "early next session;" one on the reform of the peerage; two on the cases of Dr. Beaumont and the Baron de Bode; one to amend the law of libel, and the following on church rates:—"To move a resolution, that it is the opinion of this House that, in justice to the Protestant Dissenters and Catholics of England and Wales, all church rates ought to be defrayed out of the temporalities of the Established Church, as is the case in Ireland."

CHURCH RATES.—The poll commenced on Monday last, by the rate-payers of St. Saviour's, Southwark, whether a rate of fourpence in the pound should be made, or the question of postponing the same for twelve months, closed on Thursday. The numbers were:—On the first day, against the rate 110; for the rate 122;—12 majority for the rate. On the second day, against the rate 240; for the rate 135;—majority against the rate 105;—Gross majority (upon the two days' poll) against the rate 93 This is the fifth parish in the metropolis which has rejected a church-rate; and we have reason to lieve this will be followed very shortly by several others. The Tories are in a state of alarm at their defeat; every inducement was offered for the independent men of Southwark to support the rate, but all in vain; unbought freedom was triumphant.

EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE.—On Thursday evening an inquest was held at the Rose and Crown, Mile End Old Town, on the body of James Rettlewell, who died from taking laudanum. Charles Tobb stated that deceased had been out of work the last twelvemonths. On Tuesday evening he came to witness's house, and asked Mrs. Tobb for a cork, and while she was looking for one he drew a phial from his pocket and poured the contents down his throat, saying he had taken fourpennyworth of laudanum; witness knew that he was in the habit of drinking a little.—Raphael Bowan lived in the same house with deceased; on Tuesday witness remarked to a lady that deceased was in a bad temper, when he replied that he was not, but that he had taken laudanum; witness procured medical assistance, for which the deceased appeared grateful, but he died in about eleven hours Verdict—Temporary Insanity; the Jury remarking that the deceased's distressed circumstances no doubt drove him to commit the fatal act.

AN EXEMPLARY PARSON.—At the Guildford Assizes, on Wednesday, an action was brought by the Rev. Henry Streeton, against Mr. Black, as the proprietor of the *Morning Chronicle*, to recover damages for a libel which had appeared in that paper. The defendant pleaded a justification. The libel was as follows:—"Strange doings in the Church.—We have received several communications on the subject of the very disgraceful conduct of a clergyman in a neighbouring county, in the diocese of Winchester. The name of the clergyman has been furnished to us, but for obvious reasons we decline to publish it. The clergyman was charged on oath with an attempt to violate one of his maidservants. He afterwards took indecent freedoms with the daughter of a clergyman, and again made a violent assault to commit a rape on the wife of a clergyman. The bishop has, it is said, had the evidence laid before him, but he refuses to strip him of his gown, and only forbids his preaching at the scene of his offences. The clergyman so implicated is said to be a distinguished Evangelical preacher." Several witnesses were called for the defence. Capt. Trescott stated that he had heard reports similar to what appeared in the *Morning Chronicle*. He had known plaintiff about four years and a half. They had been on intimate terms, but as soon as he heard these reports he ceased his acquaintance. Mrs. H. Campbell, the wife of the Rev.—— Campbell, of Newport, Shropshire, stated her husband was doing duty at Richmond in April last. On the evening of the 28th, plaintiff called on her to ask some questions about her brother doing duty for him; on which occasion he took hold of her hand and squeezed it, kissed her a great many times, pulled her on his lap, and took very improper liberties with her; she tried to get out of the room, but he prevented her, and wanted her to kiss him. She told her husband of it, and afterwards made a statement of the facts to an attorney.—Elizabeth Poole, who had lived servant with plaintiff, stated that he had taken liberties with her. Her charge against him before the magistrates was dismissed on her admitting that she had kissed him; but she had done so to get away, as he said if she would give him one kiss he would let her go. A young lady named Theresa Delafosse also proved to plaintiff's taking improper liberties with her.—The Learned Judge summed up, and the Jury returned a verdict for the defendant on the first five counts of the justification, and for the plaintiff on the sixth, relative to the assault upon Elizabeth Poole—Damages, One Farthing.

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